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SATURDAY NIGHT

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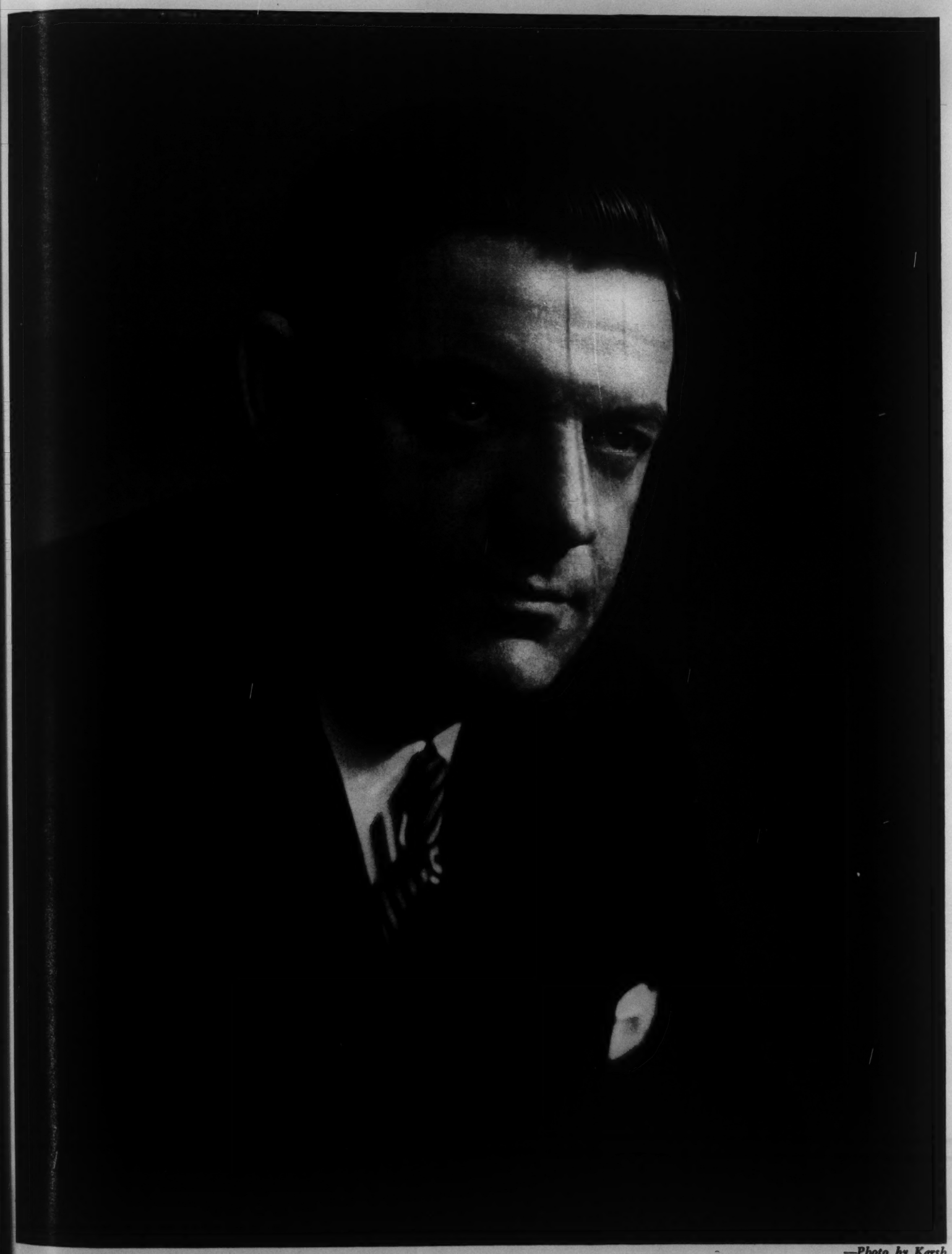

—Photo by Karsh

Ontario Hydro chairman Robert H. Saunders hopes for an early start, jointly with New York State, on the long-discussed $322,000,000 St. Lawrence River project which will give Ontario an additional 1,100,000 h.p.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Communist Unions

WE HAVE little doubt that the Dominion government will be greatly relieved if Mr. Robinette and the Canada Steamship Lines can convince the courts that the legislation under which the Canadian Seamen's Union claims the right to act as bargaining agent for the seamen employed by that company is ultra vires. Nevertheless we have to express our conviction that any governing authority which passes legislation of this kind should have the courage to enforce it until it is declared ultra vires.

The reason why a number of the inland navigation companies refuse to have dealings with the C.S.U. is stated to be based on the conviction that that union is dominated by Communists. Mr. "Pat" Sullivan, who used to dominate it himself, says that it is, and we are inclined to think that it is probably true. But there is not a word in the Dominion legislation dealing with labor relations which excludes unions dominated by Communists from the benefits and rights which it confers. Perhaps there should have been. Perhaps also the legislation should not have been quite so lightheartedly made applicable to shipping employment, where the conditions are radically different from those of employment in any dryland occupation because of the unpredictable hazards of weather and the inevitable isolation of ships on voyage.

But Parliament took no thought for these things. It passed a law which gives bargaining rights under certain conditions to the union which complies with those conditions. Mr. Brockington's inquiry has reported that the C.S.U. has complied with those conditions and has the rights of the accredited bargaining agency for this employment. It is not being permitted to exercise them, and it is applying to the courts for an order requiring the employers to permit it. The government is merely "looking on".

In the Rogers Majestic case the situation is considerably different. The U.E.W. has been seeking to exercise the rights of the bargaining agency at a moment when there is grave doubt whether it still has the requisite majority of the employees, calling them out on strike when there has been no strike vote, and enforcing the strike by wholly illegal picketing methods. This reveals another weakness in the existing labor legislation, which fails to make provision for the ousting of a bargaining agency which no longer enjoys the support of a majority of workers; but this would probably not be serious if it were not for the use of forcible picketing, since without that illegitimate device the strike would speedily collapse and the bargaining agency which called it would lose its status anyhow.

The lawmakers are very far from having faced all the problems arising from the taking of trade unions out of the category of private and unrecognized organizations and the establishment of them as bodies possessing certain legal rights in connection with the employment of their members.

Union for Europe

LAST week the Montreal *Gazette* attacked Mr. Ernest Bevin because he was not going fast enough or far enough in the matter of "Western Union" for Britain, France, and the Benelux countries; it wants him to sponsor a United States of Europe. We are in favor of some form of Western Union ourselves, but we think this line of criticism comes a little queerly from the *Gazette*.

So far Western Union has taken one positive step since Mr. Bevin suggested it last January: the five countries have signed a mutual defence pact. It can go forward in three directions: military, economic, and political.

From the military point of view the pact

(Continued on Page Five)

Drama Festival Exhibits Many Fine Offerings

Story by Lucy Van Gogh
Pictures by Karsh

Robertson Davies' fantasy, "Eros at Breakfast", is partly a satire on Controllers, and the Ottawa audience greeted it with howls of delight. Done by the Ottawa Drama League Workshop, it won the Canadian play prize.

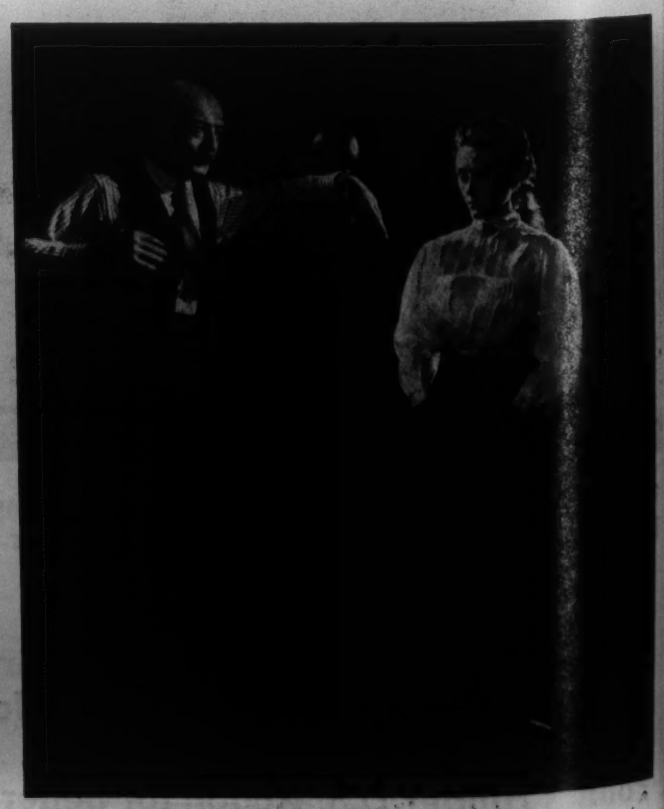
Gerald Le Page and Milwyn Davies, Edmonton Community Theatre, as Albert and Victoria in Laurence Housman's "Victoria".

University of Manitoba entered a Canadian play, "John Doe", by Prof. Bernard Dryer.

Donnie Roberts (left) of Saskatoon Little Theatre won a citation for work in O'Neill's "The Rope".

Robert Speaight, the Adjudicator, watching a performance. He criticized all the French entries in their own language.

Calgary's Workshop 14 did high jinks in a translation of "Maitre Pierre Patelin".



Toronto's University Alumnae were amusing in "Years Ago" but Alex McKee (left) stole the show.

THE great value of the Dominion Drama Festival consists in the fact that it brings together in one place and for a single event, once in every year, many of the ablest and most self-devoting workers in the theatre from all over Canada, in conditions which give them a most favorable opportunity to profit by one-another's knowledge and skill. Ideas are exchanged and friendships established during these Festivals which bear much fruit in succeeding years. The chief expense of the Festival is the grants made to distant organizations to help them with their travel costs, which in such a country as Canada are bound to be very heavy, but no money could be more profitably spent for the aid and advancement of the drama.

Out of fourteen entries in this year's Festival, seven were from the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which contain two-thirds of the population and much more than two-thirds of the wealth of Canada, and seven were from the smaller provinces of the east and west. Immense credit for courage and enterprise is due to the western provinces, which have to make a great sacrifice of time and money in order to participate in a Festival in an eastern city, and which sent six highly creditable productions. The Maritimes were represented by only a single entry, and it seems strange that so old, wealthy and cultured a part of Canada should have taken so small a share in this great national enterprise.

THE central provinces walked off with the Bessborough Trophy (London), and the top English award other than the Bessborough winner (Ottawa). They would have walked off also with the top French award if the adjudicator had not disqualified Les Compagnons (the famous anonymous company from Montreal which won the Bessborough last year) for expurgating their play in too wholesale a fashion; as a result the top French award went to the Cercle Molière of Manitoba. Mr. Speaight did not hold the expurgation crime against individual players, and ranked Jean Coutu and Therese Cadorette as top French actor and actress respectively. The western provinces landed only some individual honorable citations in their English-language entries, but this fact should not detract from the credit due them for a great deal of able, honest and courageous effort.

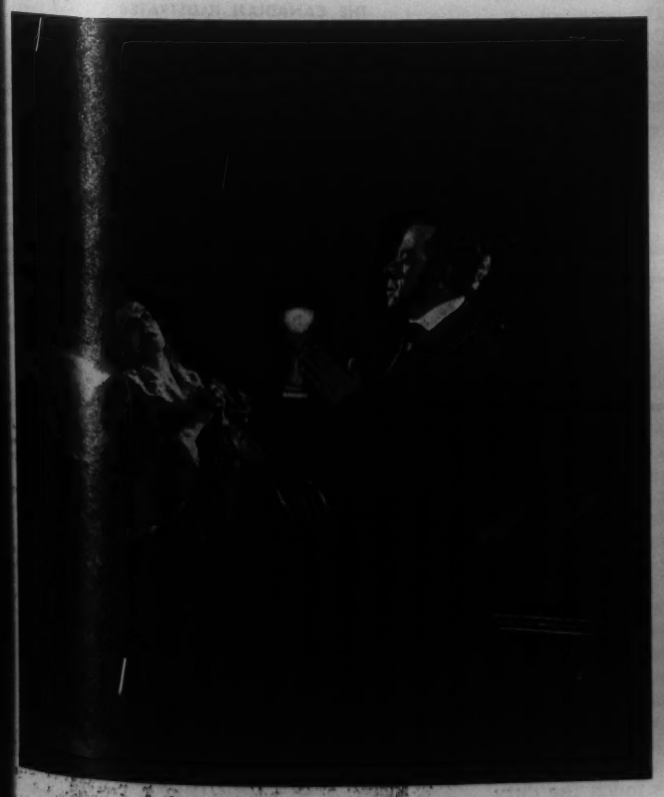
(*Continued on Page* 28)

Joan (Olga Landiak) with the Archbishop of Rheims (Norman King) and others of her recalcitrant followers in the great Cathedral scene after the coronation in the London Little Theatre presentation of "Saint Joan".

In the Vancouver Little Theatre's "Silver Cord" the mother (seated) was played by Joy Coghill, aged 21!

Modernist scenery and costumes in the classic "Le Legataire Universel" by Ottawa's fine Le Caveau.

Pauline Simon, Leo Remillard and Robert Trudel in "La Donation" farce by Winnipeg's Cercle Molière.



Eleanor Stuart as Elizabeth and George Alexander as her father in the M.R.T. "Barretts of Wimpole Street".

Alice Baird, Muriel Fultz (citation) and Lucille Skinner in Saint John Theatre Guild's "Boccaccio".

Jessie Pitkethly (citation) and Helen Smith in the Ottawa Drama League's prize-winner "Papa Is All."

Dear Mr. Editor

Wheat Agreement

ONCE the problem of price range has been solved and agreed to by the 36 signatory countries of the International Wheat Agreement, at levels mutually fair to those who sell and those who buy, the effects of this socially constructive principle cannot for long be restricted to the traffic in the major cereal. The trend toward stability will spill over into the livestock economy and the coarse grains upon which it is built. And so it will go, clear across the food front; in terms of world agriculture, man's most basic activity, and, in terms of big business, his mightiest industry.

It would be difficult to run a village council under the archaic "veto" mechanism. I am, therefore, happy to note the following business voting technique for the International Wheat Council: "The delegates of the importing countries shall hold 1000 votes, which shall be distributed among them in the proportions which their guaranteed purchases have to the total, and the same prnciple applies to the delegates of the exporting countries who will also hold 1000 votes, to be distributed in ratio to the total guaranteed sales."

Toronto, Ont. W. P. DAVISSON

Franklin's Second Expedition

THANK you for Harwood Steele's "Old Arctic Mystery" (S.N., April 24). In 1825, April 15-23, Sir John Franklin prepared his successful second Arctic expedition at Penetanguishene. It set out in two Hudson's Bay canoes with 33 personnel. Previous to departure he presented the officers of the Naval and Military Establishment with a sterling silver teapot and two mugs. These excellent examples of English plate are now on exhibition in Penetanguishene Library.

Penetanguishene, Ont. W. R. WILLIAMS

Weather Tailoring

IN a recent article, "Tailoring the Weather", all the research seems to have been carried out by plane (S.N., April 24). I believe that it doesn't all need to be done in this way. Some years ago, on a very still day, the air seemed filled with water vapor; yet there had been no rain for some days. As evening approached the feeling of closeness was very perceptible. I put a full dishpan of water on the stove and when it was boiling fiercely, I carried it out and placed it on the lawn. Since the air was already saturated, the steam was very visible, billowing up from the hot water. In a minute or so down came the rain. The shower kept up for ten or fifteen minutes. As the steam arose it cooled, condensed into small droplets and fell as rain.

Toronto, Ont. S. N. READER

Ontario Welfare Council

READERS of SATURDAY NIGHT may be interested in the fact that the Community Welfare Council of Ontario has just appointed John N. Blow, B.A., B.S.W., as its Executive Secretary, following the retirement of Rev. Gilbert Agar, who had been Executive Director for 29 years. The council is an organization governed by a charter from the provincial government, composed of individuals and federated groups, local and provincial, who are interested in the welfare of their communities. It consists of representatives of religious, educational, social and government bodies. The council is now equipped to give leadership in developing and applying the best methods and principles of social welfare on a provincial level. The work of the Ontario council has been warmly commended by the Premier and Minister of Welfare of Ontario, by the Dominion Minister of Health and Welfare, the Canadian Welfare Council, and by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious leaders.

Toronto, Ont. (REV.) RONALD MACLEOD

JORDAN WATER

FLOW gently, sweet Jordan, among thy gray hills,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song for thy ills:
Britannia's asleep by thy murmuring stream;
Flow gently, sweet river, disturb not her dream.

Not only Britannia, the U.S. as well,
And we too are soothed by sweet slumber's soft spell;
Flow gently, sweet Jordan, beloved by the Jews—
I charge thee disturb not our beautiful snooze.

Thou Arab, whose rifle resounds through the glen,
Ye wild shooting Hebrews, ye Haganah men,
And everyone else on a murderous quest—
Remember, we're badly in need of our rest.

How lofty, sweet Jordan, thy neighboring hill
Where snipers in hiding courageously kill!
There daily we'd wander where life is so cheap,
Except that we're busy enjoying our sleep.

Flow gently, sweet Jordan, through Palestine land;
If we were awake we might lend thee a hand.
Munitions are noisy, and wounded men scream,
So try to be friendly; disturb not our dream.

J. E. P.

—*Photo by Nott and Merrill*

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., chatting with a young inmate of one of the Salvation Army's 49 centres in Toronto. The former prime minister of Canada is honorary chairman of the Salvation Army's Red Shield Appeal for $350,000 in Toronto. Chairman of the national drive to raise $1,100,000 is Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C.

Federal Baby Derby?

WOULD E. L. Chicanot's plan of a federal Ministry of Population (S.N., April 24) include a promotion department to help build up Canada's population? Perhaps a government version of the Miller Will of the Twenties and the resulting Miller Baby Derby of the Thirties, so well burlesqued in the press right up to the time of award, might be instituted. One inducement could be a special baby grant of, say, $500 for each child born within a specific twenty-year period, in addition to the present family allowance, with no limit to the number for each family. For 1946 with 325,805 births registered, the cost would have been $160,902,500. Of course the birth rate then was 26.5 per 1000 of population, and under this scheme the rate would soon go higher and the costs mount. But is a brand new Canadian not worth at least $500 to us?

Winnipeg, Man. GEORGE H. ROBERTS

Coleridge Correspondence

WITH the kind consent and cooperation of the Coleridge family in England, I am preparing an edition of the complete correspondence of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. I am anxious to trace the whereabouts of any Coleridge manuscripts in Canada and would be grateful for any information I can obtain. I am particularly anxious to discover a collection of letters from Coleridge to a Mr. Dunn.

University of California, Los Angeles, Cal. E. LESLIE GRIGGS

Another Old Taxpayer

AS AN old man nearing his 88th birthday, nearly blind and therefore needing special care, and who has been taxed as a single man since the death of his wife, I would like to join Mr. E. Mann (S.N., May 1) in protest against this government regulation. Surely we old fellows, after paying taxes over a long period, are entitled to more consideration. Some time ago the insurance company in which I have a policy wrote that I had paid long enough and sent me a certificate to that effect.

Ottawa, Ont. J. M. SNOWDON

School of Voice Culture

IT HAS been drawn to my attention, in a superb job of attention-drawing, that the University of Toronto is engaged in raising funds for physical expansion. Laudably, too, we have been informed of the major and necessary enterprises to which the money will be devoted. Properly included among these are certain long-needed amenities for female undergraduates.

May I offer a small suggestion which would, I believe, immediately ensure the complete success of the fund-raising campaign. Let the University announce that, with a high priority among its various projects, it is instituting a School of Voice Culture, dedicated simply and solely to the elimination of flat accent, nasal twang and slipshod enunciation from the aforesaid females. No cultural enterprise is more desperately required nor would any other be more amply rewarding—the beneficial effects would literally echo down the centuries.

Windsor, Ont. T. H. DAY

The Shepherd's Voice

RE THE poem on the Twenty Third Psalm (S.N., April 24), I think the poet wrong in his conclusions. When man, in a confusion of ideas and ignoring the Shepherd's voice, organizes war, is the Shepherd to blame? When sheep go astray and are set on by "wolves", the Shepherd suffers but can only persuade them to follow his guidance. Free will is ours, so we cannot write: "And at the table Thou hast laid for me." We set our own "table" and are nauseated at the viands.

London, Ont. R. CHANDLER

They First Make Mad

WE ALL know what the aftermath of the Second World War has meant to children. The human suffering from hunger, cold, pain, disease, the lack of all the decencies of life, is so vast that the figures describing it are too great even to comprehend. We know too that Communism, like Fascism, thrives on the suffering, disintegration, despair that follow war. Yet we are blindly accepting the prospect of a Third World War to destroy Communism! Are we so stupid that we cannot fight Communism except by threatening a war that would reduce human welfare to so low a point that no system except Communism could have a hope of surviving?

Is there no newspaper, party or voice in Canada to call a halt to this gigantic suicide pact that is forming over us before it is too late? Truly "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Toronto, Ont. ISABEL LEBOURDAIS

Actions and Words

AT THIS unfortunate period in the world's history we seem to be drawing more and more into a fairly well divided camp of Communists and non-Communists. I consider myself in the latter category, as any Canadian who loves this country must surely be, and therefore it grieves me to see our business leaders fashioning ready-made propaganda and handing it freely, almost thrusting it on the rabid left-wing agitators. Before the price probe committee leaders of some of our great industries have spoken cheerfully, almost proudly, of upping price. These are the business leaders speaking ponderously in their annual reports to shareholders about preserving our Canadian way of life and view with alarm the spread of Communistic activity. Power brings responsibility and great power brings greater responsibility. It is as much the duty of business leaders to defeat Communism by their actions as by their words.

Toronto, Ont. P. E. TYAS

Passing Show

THERE is a spate of new books on sex habits, and librarians are classifying them as the Next-of-Kinseys.

•

The Popular Front seems to be becoming an Unpopular Back.

•

There is a project for an exchange of nurses between Canada and Czechoslovakia. Sounds fine, but when the exchange is over the Czech nurses probably won't want to go home and the Canadian ones won't be allowed to.

•

Gambling is epidemic in Britain. Well, the British have to get rid of their money somehow, and there is very little to spend it on.

•

Not a single tree has been planted in Toronto since 1940, but several thousand have been cut down. The city will soon be relying on the maple trees in the Maple Leaf Gardens.

•

We begin to doubt this story that the Russian people are not allowed to know what is going on. Mr. Gouzenko says that the only strikers Russia has had in many years were all shot "with the utmost publicity".

•

In Britain the House of Commons is busy reforming the House of Lords, and in Canada the House of Commons is always being told to reform the Senate, but nobody ever seems to reform a House of Commons.

•

Fine words in the Senate oleomargarine no parsnips.

•

The theory seems to be that it is unlawful to speak from a sound truck unless you speak sound doctrine.

•

Europe is planning a union of twenty-three nations. Fortunately the slang saying "Twenty-three skidoo" is out of fashion.

•

A washing machine maker has found that the best location for a large new plant is in the Maritimes. We look forward to the day when the only Maritime complaint is that they have nothing to complain about.

•

Statisticians say the cost of living index is higher than ever. This disproves the widespread belief that the index has no relation to the cost of living.

•

Mr. Mackenzie King says he has "at least a dozen promising prime ministers" in his party. That will look after us for the next 300 years—on a Liberal basis.

•

In view of the rapidly changing situation in the Pacific, will British Columbia put Japanese Canadians on the voting lists and take Russian Canadians off?

•

Lucy says she thinks the Czech government will have to tie a rope to the Czech airplanes to keep them from flying away.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

can and should be strengthened from outside. Other countries must join it. Mr. St. Laurent's recent speech showed that our government is willing to join if others do, and the "other" on whom everything depends is, of course, the United States. Joining the pact means that we give a guarantee of military help in Europe if, say, the Netherlands, is attacked. SATURDAY NIGHT is all in favor of such a guarantee. Probably the *Gazette* is too. But it will, we think, have to make a separate peace with its present ally, Mr. Duplessis; what does he, together with a great many other French Canadians, think about such a foreign entanglement?

The second direction in which Western Union can go ahead is towards a customs union. The five countries in the union would, in general, have to adopt the same tariff rates against the rest of the world and, although some exceptions might be made, much, perhaps most, of our system of imperial preference would have to be swept away. We had always thought, particularly since the days of Mr. Bennett and the Ottawa Agreements, that the *Gazette* was rather attached to empire preference. SATURDAY NIGHT is quite ready to see it go if Western Union can bring European recovery behind a not-too-high common tariff; but is the *Gazette*?

Finally, Western Union might conceivably develop along political lines into some sort of federation of European states under a federal parliament. SATURDAY NIGHT would be glad to see this happen if it grew of its own accord. Just at present it seems more likely to grow out of pressure from Washington where there is a naïve belief that prosperity would descend on the disunited states of Europe if only they looked more like the United States of America. Actually, the racial and geographic and religious and economic divisions of Europe are so deeply embedded in culture and politics, that we have great scepticism about the likelihood, or even the value, of any European federation. The different peoples simply will not give up, and perhaps should not give up, the necessary amount of local sovereignty.

And where does the *Gazette* stand on this? Sacrifices of sovereignty might well begin at home. Has the *Gazette* been urging the Province of Quebec to hand over powers and revenues to Ottawa? But perhaps it is only the French in Europe, and not the French in Canada, who should do this sort of thing.

Honor Is Due

OF all the diplomats that we have sent abroad, Mr. Norman Robertson, our High Commissioner in London, is the most retiring. He never pushes himself forward, and has a shy, disarming frankness. But he is very able and very persuasive.

It is a high tribute to his abilities and to the part he has been playing in Commonwealth and International affairs that Cambridge University should have decided to give him an honorary degree. And he will be in good company; at the same time degrees will be given to Jan Christiaan Smuts and Winston Churchill.

Word From Washington

OUR private spy was snooping around Washington last week. Everyone he talked to seemed to think that the present uneasy boom in business was going on for the rest of this year at least.

But, with the outlook for crops so good in so many parts of the world, there is a growing possibility that some surpluses of agricultural goods may begin to pile up in U.S.A. If so, the Marshall Plan will obviously be used to buy up and export those supplies, rather than to finance "off-shore" shipments from countries like Canada. If so, we might be in the uncomfortable position of deciding whether to pile up our supplies over here, or whether to give them away to people on the other side of the Atlantic.

As long as we depend heavily on the Marshall Plan for financing a large part of our exports we shall be unsafe. We must do all we can to channel our exports to the United States and any other countries that are really able to pay for them. And the time to make the shift is now, during 1948, while business is good. If we wait for bad times, how can we hope to build up new markets or even recapture old ones?

How much longer is our government going to prevent our cattle, and other products still under wartime export bans, from moving to U.S.A.?

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Springtime in Ottawa

EVERYONE who was around Ottawa during the war and who has since escaped will be interested to know that there isn't much change. The room-clerk at the Chateau still says "I'm afraid your room won't be ready until late this-afternoon, Sir," and invites you to check your bag "just around the corner" when it comes over from the station.

Outside, the canal has just been filled so that, for once in the year, the water is clean as it steps down the eight locks to the river; and beyond the river, above Hull, the mountains are grey-green with buds. Along the grassy bank in front of the Parliament Buildings the stenographers, misled as usual by the early sunshine, take off their high-heeled shoes and sit on the damp ground catching their spring colds.

We dropped into the House of Commons and sat down in the official gallery. From on top the Prime Minister is pink and shiny. The other ministers who happened to be there were surprisingly well covered in various shades of grey except for Paul Martin who is still jet black. There were speeches (could it be an accident?) by Jean-François Pouliot and by Tommy Church, and (wisely, we thought) Douglas Ross seemed to be taking a nap.

Then we sauntered down Wellington Street, past the prim Bank of Canada who was having her eyebrows plucked by a man on a flying trapeze, and so into Number 1 Temporary Building. That was the birthplace of the Department of Munitions and Supply, but Clarence Howe is now filling it up with other Departments. On the wall we read a familiar notice telling us to keep under shelter, and not to hurry, in case of an air-raid. The building, wooden with a flattish top, is already warming up for the summer; come July it will be an oven; but just now all the windows are open to let in the never-to-be-forgotten smells of Spring, and of Eddy's sulphur pile across the river.

Is Your Wife a Thief?

FROM various towns and cities across Canada we keep hearing that there is a wave of shoplifting. Some stores have detectives on the job and keep a close watch on what is going on. Others simply find, at the end of each month, that there is a surprisingly high "disappearance from stock".

Various explanations have been suggested. Some people say that it is all part of the general breakdown of morality that takes place during and after any war. Others say that it is a special product of wartime rationing which led housewives, who had lots of money but few coupons, to find that they could spirit things out of the stores without being seen. In any case, there is nothing to suggest that lack of money is behind what is going on now; many of the women who are caught red-handed are well-to-do. They seem to engage in shoplifting as a sort of sport. They gossip with their friends about what they swipe from the stores, instead of what they smuggle through the customs.

The stores are, by custom and tradition, very reluctant to "make examples" which, they feel, bring them "bad publicity". More often than not these affairs are hushed up, and a shocked husband gladly pays for everything discovered in his wife's shopping bag. But, from the public point of view, this is not good enough. The trend should be checked. We suggest that the managers of the larger stores in various parts of Canada should get together and decide to take into court every single person they catch.

Fly in the Ointment

THE decision of four great American concerns — Bendix, Remington-Rand, R.C.A.-Victor and National Cash Register—to use Canadian plants for part or all of their exports to the rest of the world is very welcome news. The fact that Bendix is building a new plant in Nova Scotia makes things even better.

The fly in the ointment is that, with the world-wide shortage of dollars both Canadian and American, countries all over the world are drastically cutting their imports from both Canada and U.S.A. There is no advantage in having the rights to export Bendix washing machines all over the world if nobody overseas can buy them. All this simply means that the only permanent and reliable cure for our own dollar shortage is to increase our exports *directly* to the United States.

The Basic Principle

WE CANNOT but admire the courage with which Mr. J. S. McLean re-enunciated, under the spotlight of a parliamentary inquiry and in the midst of these days of doubt and questioning, the basic principle of the competitive system—that one should buy for the lowest price one can find and sell for the highest price one can get. That statement has earned him a veritable avalanche of brickbats, but it is still the basic principle of the competitive system, and to abandon it means abandoning the competitive system—and that in turn means the adoption of a system in which authority instead of competition fixes the price of everything.

So long as competition is not seriously interfered with, there is little danger of this principle operating to the detriment of society. It becomes indefensible only when monopoly creeps in, and there are various degrees of monopoly and it is not always necessary that all the buying and selling of an article should be concentrated in one hand. The trouble with the competitive system in recent years is that the free flow of competition has been so gravely interfered with by controls of all sorts —many of them extending their consequences far beyond the transactions in which they originate—that it sometimes fails to produce its proper effects, and monopoly conditions arise where they are least expected.

One of the places where monopoly conditions are arising pretty constantly in these days is in the supply of labor, and we note that labor organizations have no hesitation about selling their product, the work of their members, at the highest price they can extort although some of them are very angry with Mr. McLean for using that method with his meat.

Labor, incidentally, is in a better position to employ monopoly powers than any other element in the economic structure. A labor organization which embraces all the workers in a particular industry can set the price of the products of that industry, and compel the industry to collect from the consumers whatever price may be necessary to pay the wages demanded.

Saving and Being Saved

THE leading article in *The Economist* last week was entitled "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" The answer to that question was a long one, several thousand words indeed. But curiously enough the question could have been answered in one word, "Save!"

That is the answer for Britain. That is the answer for Canada. That is the answer for every country in the world today, that world in which the accumulated productive equipment laboriously "saved" during past generations has been so ruthlessly worn out, scrapped or destroyed, as the case might be, in the long years of war. The apparent exception of the United States is no exception at all. The United States may be in less need than any other country of saving for the improvement and expansion of its own capital equipment, but it is probably the only country in the world which is in a position to save for the improvement and expansion of the capital equipment of other countries, many of which are at the moment completely incapable of doing their own saving. By thus saving and lending it will ensure its own future; for it is only economically efficient countries which can buy from the United States the things it has to sell and provide for it the things it needs to buy.

What we save is the difference between what we produce and what we consume. At the present moment that difference is far too small in practically every country of the world. We are producing too little and consuming too much —or more correctly we are producing too little in comparison with what we consume, and consuming too much in comparison with what we produce. It is not the amount of either item that matters, but the difference between them. In our economic equation, X—Y is too small; we can increase it by increasing X or diminishing Y or by doing both, but what matters is that X—Y must be bigger.

There is a national X — Y and a personal X—Y, and one thing that we are in danger of forgetting is that the national X — Y is merely the sum total of all the personal ones. When the personal X is small it is difficult for X—Y to be very large, because Y, the personal consumption, cannot be reduced below what is needed to keep a family alive and in decent comfort. When the personal X is large we cut it down ruthlessly by progressive taxation, and then wonder why the person taxed doesn't do the same amount of saving as he used to in the good old days.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

IT WAS an Educationist a few brief years ago
Who blotted Grammar from the list of Things We Ought To Know.
"The task of memorizing Rules," he said to those who teach,
"Is vain if children in the schools hear cultivated speech."

But I observe that boys and girls to College lately sent
Drop from their lips semantic pearls like "Gee, I should have went."
And while Professors blush with shame, vicariously, for them,
The students at the football game ALL Grammar rules contemn.

A lot of Cultivated Speech these younglings may have heard
In classrooms, but for all and each is Common Talk preferred.
A famous dedication in a book of pure delight
For them no passing smile would win. They'd think it was all right!

"Go, little booklet, go, bearing an honored name,
Till everywhere that you have went they're glad that you have came."

J. E. M.

Mandate End Rings Down Curtain On British Tommy's Tough Role

By MICHAEL D. BUTLER

With the end of the British Mandate in Palestine on May 15, the country moves out of a period during which, despite all the tragic shortcomings, it has had the much abused protection of the patient British soldier. As Palestine enters the next phase the suspense of a possible holy war between Arab and Jew is still present but considerably reduced by last-minute truce discussions. However, King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan, who still considers himself the centre of Arab hopes, could become the leader of a unified military effort. The Jews hold the parts of Palestine awarded them under the old partition plan while their fighting groups pause after initial victories. Britain has called for an emergency United Nations organization to carry on ordinary life in Palestine after May 15.

That a period of chaos will ensue before any settlement can be reached, both sides now believe. This writer states that with no intervention a stalemate is probable and something like the partition solution is possible.

The author, at present visiting Canada, served until recently on the Intelligence Staff of the South Palestine District for a considerable period. Later he was ADC to the District Commander. This report suggests the atmosphere of tension and frustration, which weighed on the troops.

MAY 15, 1948—the formal end of the British Mandate—is another milestone on the troubled and dangerous road which is the history of Palestine. And though it would be a bold man who would predict the future, I think none will deny that there will be many hazards on the hidden road yet to be trodden. Palestine is a country which has a tradition of unrest and war, and now the ending of British rule is returning the land to the chaos from which it dragged it, and which seems to be almost its natural state.

For relinquishing control, for handing over to chaos in this way, the British will no doubt be severely criticized, by both Jews and Arabs as they have been for almost every action taken in the past three years.

The Argument

The Jews have repeated without end that Britain was violating the pledge of the Balfour Declaration by preventing unlimited Jewish immigration; the Arabs said that Britain was handing the country that has been theirs for 2,000 years to an alien race. The Jews have stirred up hate against the British, with tales of the horrors on board the illegal immigrant ships. But surely the responsibility lies with those, whether Russian or Zionist, who mercilessly allowed these miserable, homeless people to crowd into the ships, when they knew that the British could not let them land; who, having raised their hopes, sacrificed these Displaced Persons, who had borne so much already, for political reasons.

Both sides proclaimed that, left alone, they could find a solution, but that the British were deliberately setting them against each other in order to perpetuate their rule. Meanwhile the British government sought continually for a solution which could be accepted by both sides and which would minimize the danger of war. Then, when it was certain that this was impossible, it submitted the problem to the United Nations, and later set a definite date for the end of the British Mandate.

This then was the international background, in the light of which the British soldiers, policemen and administrators—who were in fact responsible for the country—had to act. Their policy was directed to the preservation of order. Their main objects were these five: (1) the prevention of strife between the Jews and the Arabs; (2) the protection of British lives and property against the action of the two Jewish terrorist organizations, Irgun Zvei Leumi and the Stern Gang; (3) the confiscation of arms and the halting of the traffic in arms across the borders, carried on both by Arabs and Jews; (4) the control, within the monthly quota, of Jewish immigration; and (5) but most important, the efficient running of the ordinary administrative and judicial services, without which no modern state can exist.

The Picture

The latter task was entirely undertaken by the Palestine government—run on the same lines as any of the British colonial administrations—and was unobtrusively and quietly efficient, until, quite recently, it broke down under the strain of civil war and gradual evacuation. The first four tasks fell on the army and the Palestine police, and it is of these operations that I would like to give you a picture.

Let us imagine that time has rolled back a year and that it is May 1947; the situation in Palestine has grown tenser these last few months. Early in February all British civilians, who were not essential to the administration of the country, were evacuated and shortly afterwards the cantonment scheme, whereby no British subject was allowed to live outside the wired and guarded areas, was brought into effect. There is an atmosphere of war, without the movement and excitement of war, and the troops are beginning to grow tired—tired of guarding each other day and night, tired of knowing that, in any unguarded moment, they may be kidnapped or blown up, tired of being imprisoned in a country, which they are ruling for the benefit of others. It is a hot, sticky evening, with a *hamseen*—the hot wind off the Eastern desert. The sun is just setting on this Saturday night.

In the south, where there is only the sea to the west and the endless desert to the east, there is a camp on Gaza ridge—tents and a few huts for offices, and enclosing them the barbed wire. It is a forlorn sight in the dusk, this camp in the sand, home for the last six months of two squadrons of an armored regiment. One squadron has just come in from patrol, south of Beer Sheba, and it has been a good day; they have caught an Arab trying to smuggle hashish — an expensive and unpleasant drug. And so their eight hours in the sun haven't been in vain. There is nothing to do, and all the evening to do it in. The officers wash in tepid water and drink tepid drinks, and the men lie about in their tents and talk of their girls at home—they haven't talked to a woman for nearly a year. The only thought in the minds of all: "Anyway, we're going north next week, and at least there'll be something to do".

In the heart of the Jewish area, 15 miles from Tel Aviv on the road to Jerusalem, there is the large army camp of Sarafand. It is a town

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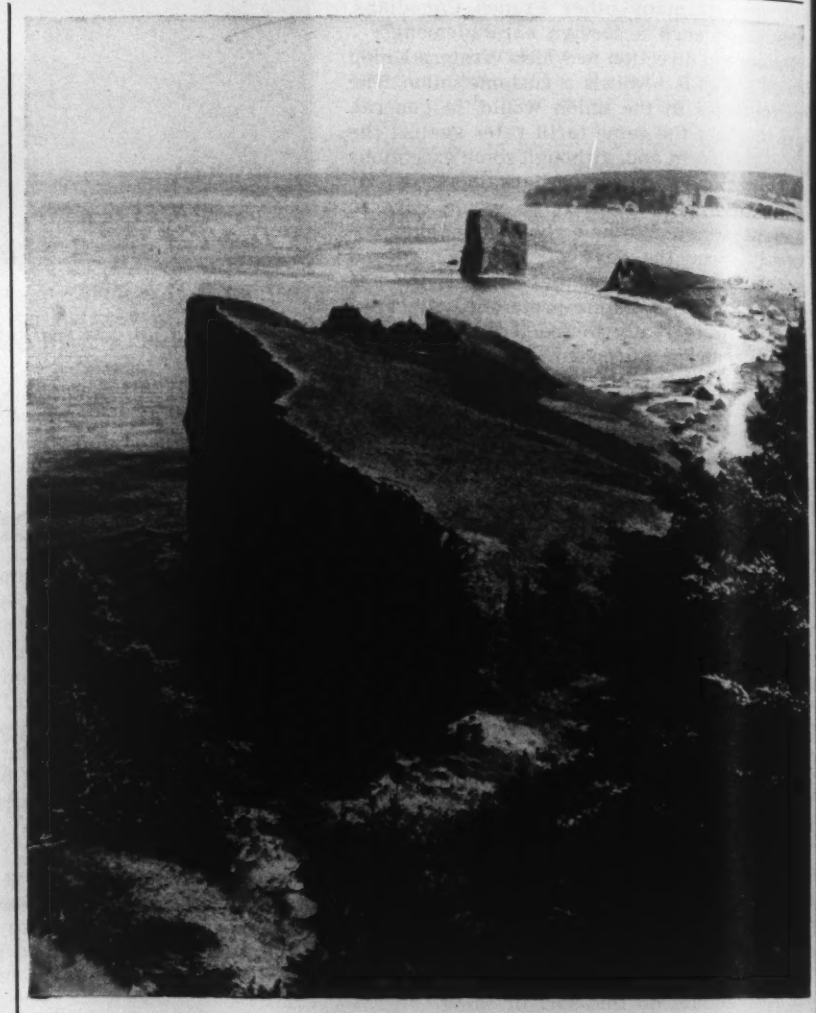

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in itself with its modern shopping centre and cinema. Eight miles of wire surround the 5,000 troops of its garrison. Shady avenues wander round between the trim wooden bungalows for the soldier's families, now all deserted. Its garrisons are the most favored and envied in Palestine, for they even have a swimming pool and an officers' club.

First, the Quiet

Tonight the security color is Red (the danger state, when only operational movement is allowed for British troops), because there is an illegal immigrant ship 30 miles off Tel Aviv and the Navy haven't yet intercepted her. The whole of the first Infantry Division is standing by. The General is out visiting troops and consults from time to time by wireless with the GSO I and Intelligence Officer in HQ. Everything is quiet on the cordon of the area where the ship will land, if she gets through. A famous motor regiment, searching Rishon-le-Zion — a terrorist-haunted settlement near Rehovoth, have found four machine-guns and four thousand rounds of ammunition and are holding 2 men as suspects.

Nothing happens for hours; a few disconsolate staff officers sit drinking at the bar of the club, for the monthly dance, to which all the 50 English girls in the country would have come, has had to be cancelled. At 2 a.m. the Navy picks up the ship and the division crawls back to the heat of its tents, to sleep at last.

In Jerusalem the security color has just turned from Green, "all clear", to Amber, "stand-by", and those who are outside cantonment areas make for them as fast as possible. They are in parties of four or more and they all carry loaded guns. Four riflemen approach the heavily guarded gate, are questioned and admitted; one of them decided that he would like some bananas. They all four retrace their steps, for one man is never allowed out alone. "Couldn't we go out for a minute? It is only just across the road, Sarge." "No, you can't. No one goes out of here when it's Amber and you know it." And that is that.

There is not a movement in the streets, not a sound but the wail of Arab music behind shuttered windows in the old city. Occasionally a Bren gun-carrier clatters through the narrow streets, disturbing the brooding of the warm, heavy night; sentries are sleepy and the angry words of the duty officer, cursing a man asleep at his post, are diffused over the town. Suddenly, out of a vacuum it seems, firing flares up all over the city, tracers curve out over the Mount of Olives, Verey lights throw the whole scene into weird contrasts of light and shade, and then it all dies down again. In the morning they find one Jewish girl dead in her bed, hit by a ricochet.

Then, the Sound

In Haifa an armored car rolls into a courtyard and stops. "No curfew-breakers tonight, Woods," comes a voice from the turret. Without warning there is a shattering explosion. Silence settles again, but the driver is dead and the officer will always limp and bear the scar of a bolt from a handmade bomb...

And so it went on—without end or achievement. Today the Palestine Mandate ends, without reaching its aim of peace. But who in the world are so perfect themselves, that they dare reproach us for not staying longer?

"And now?" all are asking. "Whither now?" And for what it is worth, here is my answer. Since there seemingly is no possibility of the United Nations producing the 100,000 troops which would be needed to enforce partition, and small likelihood of Jews and Arabs stopping fighting unless they are forced to, there is only one course of action open that will not lay the world open to grave danger of a wider conflagration. That course, paradoxically enough, is to let the two peoples fight it out. The Western powers should combine to bar all aid, whether men, arms, or money, to either side. Russia, luckily, is at the moment too far away to do more than make mischief on a minor scale. If necessary, the British and American navies could be used to enforce this policy. I am convinced that any intervention, other than that necessary to protect the sacred districts in the Holy City itself, and to which both Arabs and Jews will almost certainly agree, might well be fatal to world peace.

Stalemate and Solution?

Against this people will object that to do this is to abandon the weaker side to the none-too-tender mercies of the stronger. To them I answer that the two opponents are so fairly matched together that what will result will be something very like the partition solution, and possibly something quite as just.

The Jews have in the Haganah a well disciplined and well equipped army and in the I.Z.L. and the Stern Gang probably the most perfect commando troops in the world. On the Arab side, Transjordan's Arab Legion, though compared with the other Arab armies a most efficient organization, is not fitted to conduct a long, planned war (especially when it has lost, as it seems likely to do, its British Commander, Glubb Pasha, and his staff officers); and the armies, which Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt will put into the field are hardly likely to defeat the Haganah.

I believe that the result of the war, with no intervention, would be a stalemate in which the Jews would have to withdraw from their outlying settlements, and the Arabs from the mixed towns. Beyond that neither side would gain the upper hand, and then there might be some chance for outside mediation.

• •

LITTLE BOY WHAT NEXT?

I HAVE seen boys climbing, dangling, leaping.
Playing baseball, running, sleeping,
But one sight has yet to greet my eyes—
A boy who is stiff from exercise!

MAY RICHSTONE

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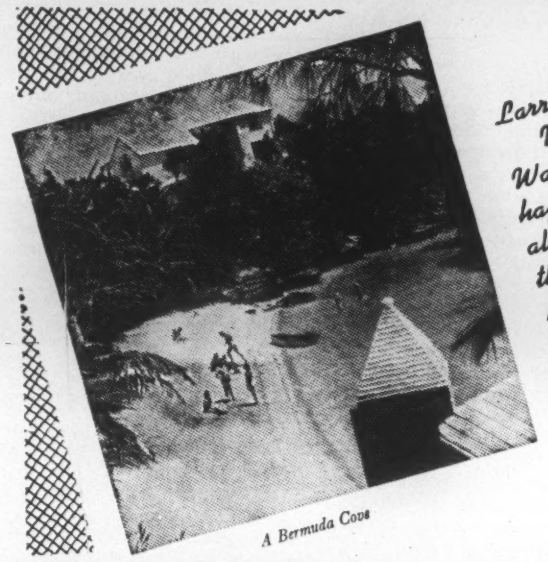
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Larry-
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Dorothy

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OTTAWA LETTER

Our Best House-Building Year But Still Not Good Enough

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE review of Canada's housing situation in the Commons was a stern reminder that this is still one of our most formidable problems. The picture is a mixed one, and it is possible to be hopeful or pessimistic in turn by paying attention to one or another phase. Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe naturally mentioned the achievements, and they stack up into quite an impressive total. More houses were built in Canada in 1947 than ever before. On a per capita basis, Canada has built more houses since the war than any other country in the world.

In the two and a half years since hostilities ceased, over 200,000 houses have been built in Canada. If it be true, as the Minister asserts, that we are moving at an accelerated rate, we should have built 450,000 by the end of five years and at least a million by the end of ten. This, if it could be accomplished, would measure up to the standards set in the Curtis Report and leave a little margin for immigration and drastic scrapping of obsolete and dilapidated housing.

If one could sign off at that stage, it would leave a very rosy and quite unrealistic vision of Canadian housing. It is more to the point to remind ourselves of a number of much uglier facts. Though we built 78,000 houses in 1947, it was a year of abnormally high family formation, and the margin over new needs was only 13,000. Since there is a serious backlog of intolerable slum housing to be demolished, this really leaves us very little better off, after the greatest house-building year in our history. Moreover, while the margin of 13,000 suggests that for Canada as a whole we are making a little headway, in some cities the situation is still getting rapidly worse. In Vancouver, for example, the situation deteriorated during 1947 by at least 2,000 housing units, according to figures quoted in the debates.

Even aside from such acute areas as Vancouver, there are many urban areas in Canada where the situation is most deplorable and where very little improvement is being made.

While Mr. Howe talked hopefully of "moving at an accelerated rate" towards a program of a million houses in ten postwar years, his own survey implied that there were grave doubts as to whether the high level of building in 1947 could be maintained even in 1948, much less accelerated. There are some favorable factors, but the dominant ones seem to be highly unfavorable. The cost of labor and materials has risen by 18 per cent in the past year, and if the figures quoted by C. C. Merritt (P.C., Vancouver-Burrard) can be relied upon, the rise since 1939 in these items runs to between 84 and 94 per cent. There is a growing lack of serviced land for house-building and there is still a short supply situation in some building lines.

More Snags

Even if it could be assumed that the overall house-building picture has been improved and that the unfavorable factors for 1948 and 1949 can be overcome, there is still a very large segment of the Canadian people for whom there would appear to be little or no relief in sight. The government's own building of rental units is running into typical snags directly connected with the soaring costs. The government has taken the stand that it will not enter into construction of rental units if the total costs of all kinds amount to more than $6,800 per unit, which, under the rental formula used, means a rent of $37.50 a month for a five-roomed house. Since it is becoming increasingly more difficult to build such a house for a maximum of $6,800, there is the immediate threat that the small supply of rental houses being constructed will be further reduced by a slowing-down of the government's own activities in this field.

The occasion for the housing review was, of course, Mr. Howe's proposal to set up a rental insurance plan, which, it is hoped, will break down the current reluctance of investors and professional landlords to provide rental units. Of the 78,000 units built last year, only 22,000 were for rental. While the rent ceiling has been lifted from new construction, and the landlord who erects homes at present has no difficulty in obtaining a rent which brings him in a very good return for his investment, Mr. Howe reported that there is still very little disposition on the part of professional landlords to go ahead and provide such housing units. It is hoped that the new government guarantee of minimum economic returns on such investment will spur on a program of rental housing. But it is more of a pious hope at the moment than an assurance, and several members told the Minister that they regarded the new measure as disappointing and, indeed, totally inadequate.

Even if rental insurance does start a much larger investment at once in the construction of homes for rental, the rents which such builders will find it necessary or possible to charge will leave untouched the really serious core of Canada's problem, the people in the lowest one-third of the income brackets, able to pay perhaps $18 to $20 a month rent.

Specific Suggestions

The Minister was offered a variety of solutions by Opposition members. They boil down to three or four specific suggestions. The most popular was subsidized low-rental housing, to be financed mainly by the Dominion government, but with participation by all governments affected. C.C.F. members told Mr. Howe bluntly that no civilized country in the world but Canada lacked such a scheme. C. C. Merritt, Progressive-Conservative "lead-off-man" in the debate, also endorsed subsidized housing, and answered party criticism in advance by saying that there was nothing necessarily socialistic about subsidizing housing for the low-income groups. The C.C.F. members, of course, did not have to apologize for any seeming socialistic odor about such a proposal. They were for it without reservation.

Mr. Howe did not discuss Liberal party philosophy on the subject of subsidized housing. Naturally the forthright statement made a few months ago by Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, that no government of which he formed a part would ever pass legislation for subsidized housing, was again quoted. Mr. Howe attempted to brush aside the demand for subsidized housing, for the moment at least, by a flat statement, which he repeated, that a subsidy scheme just now would not add a single house to what is at present being built in Canada. Possibly, however, he made something of a government retreat from Mr. St. Laurent's categorical stand, by his admission that "the day may come when subsidizing rentals or subsidizing houses may enable houses to be found by people who do not have them today." But, he added emphatically, that is not today.

Other proposals ranged from turning Mr. Howe loose with adequate power to do for housing what he did during the war for war munitions, to a recommendation by the member for High Park (W. A. McMaster) that people be compelled to share their houses with others. John R. MacNicol, the member for Davenport, a great admirer of the Minister, said he was quite sure Mr. Howe's failure in housing was due only to some obstacle which had been placed in his path, and he invited Mr. Howe to tell the Commons what had been thwarting him. Mr. MacNicol also urged prefabricated housing, and mass production of rental units at not more than $3,000 each. Several members saw merit in the immediate convening of a Dominion-Provincial-Municipal Conference to grapple with this "national emergency"—as Mr. Timmins, the Parkdale member, classified it.

Some relief for the persons able to pay from $35 to $80 a month rent is probably in sight in the early future, but the debate in the Commons last week brought out information which makes it amply clear that material improvement in living conditions of a very large section of the Canadian people still awaits some far more imaginative and bold action than is in sight at the moment.

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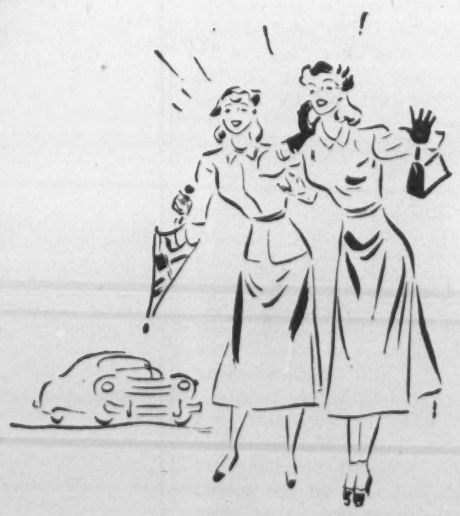

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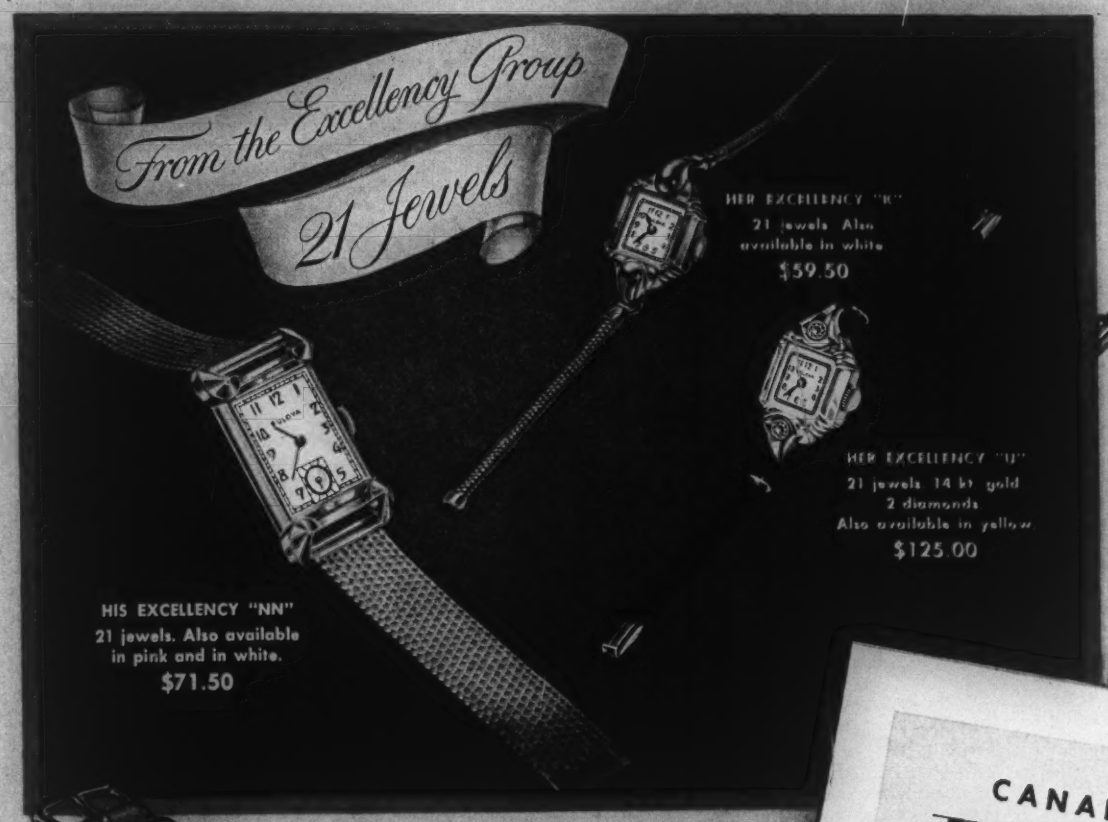

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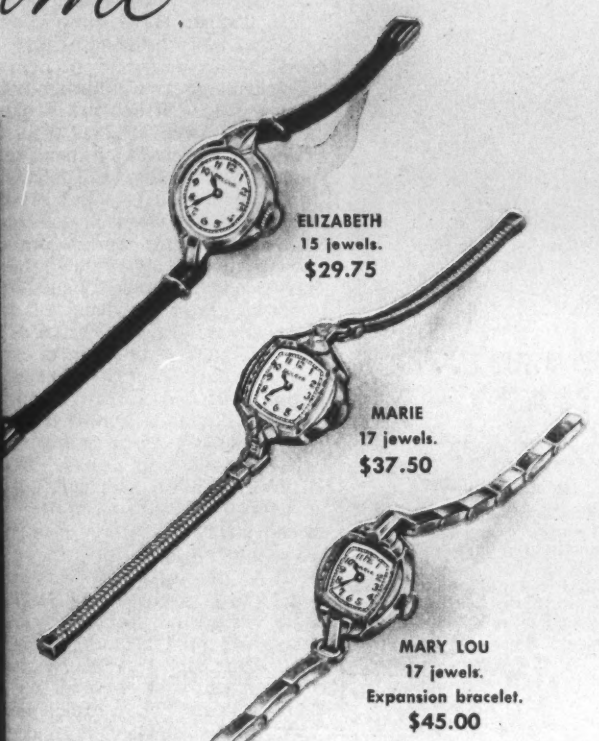

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LIGHTER SIDE

Travelling Alone

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MRS. AMOS came in from the diner and made her way to the remaining seat in the cocktail lounge. She picked up a copy of *Railroad Age* which someone had left behind, and leafed through it without interest, glancing up now and then at the silent opposite row of passengers. How absurdly these lounge cars were arranged for sociability, she was thinking, with their two rows of strangers, all heirs of the Railroad Age, facing each other stonily.

"Are you travelling alone?" the passenger next to her asked.

She was a large dark woman with a slow, deep, careful voice. Mrs. Amos nodded. "Why yes, I am," she said. "Are you?"

"My hus-band died two years ago," the other said and her large dark eyes filled with tears. "I've been travelling a-lone ever since."

"How dreadful," Mrs. Amos said. "My name is Amos—Mrs. Amos."

"Mine is Truro," the other said, "Mrs. Truro. Have you had din-ner?"

"I've just finished," Mrs. Amos said.

"I can't go to the dining-car," Mrs. Truro said. "I can walk per-fectly well but I have diff-i-cul-ty in rising." The train rounded a bend and she paused. "Sci-at-ica," she said.

"How dreadful," Mrs. Amos said and was embarrassed to remember that she used the same commiseration for Mrs. Truro's widowhood. Mrs. Truro however paid no attention.

"It be-gan with virus X," she said. "Have you heard of virus X?"

There was no complacency in her voice, which kept its flat weighted tone. "With a sore throat and fe-ver," she said, "that is how it be-gan. Two weeks later it went to my stom-ach, with nausea and fe-ver. A month after that, lower down." She pressed a hand lower down. "Then when I was at my daughter's it struck the sci-atic nerve."

"How dr—it sounds very unpleasant," Mrs. Amos said. She offered Mrs. Truro a cigarette and Mrs. Truro accepted it and smoked for a while in silence. Then she said, "Would you care for a drink, dear?"

"I think not," Mrs. Amos said, "I've just finished dinner."

AFTER a moment Mrs. Truro continued. "It began with a sore throat and fe-ver. Two weeks later it at-tacked the sto-mach." She retraced without deviation the strange migratory course of virus X while Mrs. Amos listened, smiling patiently. Other people, she was thinking, were always talking about the fascinating strangers they met in their travels—explorers and scientists and the lady mayors of mining towns. All I ever get, she thought, is just this everlasting arrangement of symptoms.

"Would you care for a drink, dear?" Mrs. Truro said, and this time, without waiting for an answer, she beckoned to the waiter. "Two scotch and sodas," she said, "one for me and one for my friend here."

The waiter went back to the bar. "I was at my daugh-ter's," Mrs. Truro said, "and when I woke up I found I could-n't walk. I can walk now but my diff-i-culty is get-ting up."

"I should be very glad to help you," Mrs. Amos said, "either to the diner or to your berth."

The waiter was back by this time. He bent and said in a low voice, "He says I'm not to serve you any more drinks, ma'am."

Mrs. Truro lurched forward suddenly and then sat back, her hands grasping tightly the sides of the chair. But how could I have missed it, Mrs. Amos thought in dismay, realizing that only the last vestiges of sobriety kept Mrs. Truro from falling flat on her face on the broadloom strip.

"My friend here and I have mere-ly asked for a drink," Mrs. Truro said, laying a hand on Mrs. Amos's knee. Her voice kept its measured tone but it had taken on majesty and resonance. "My friend and I ask on-ly the court-esy due to peop-le in pub-lic con-vey—convey-ances. I have my cred-entials here." She opened her bag, searched through it dreamily, then closed it again. "I would like a—re-port from the bar-ten-der."

HER voice had risen and the people in the car were smiling into their magazines and into their permitted drinks. "Just cancel the order," Mrs. Amos murmured, but the waiter was still bending over Mrs. Truro. "He was only trying to befriend you, ma'am," he said in his soft, solicitous African voice.

"You will get a re-port from the bar-ten-der and bring it to me and I will for-ward it with my cred-entials to the Head Office," Mrs. Truro said, her voice louder and her diction more splendid than ever. "My friend and I are not ac-customed to being in-sulted in pub-lic places."

Leaning back she seemed to swell alarmingly. Then she said, "Hup! Par-don me," and stared sternly at the opposite row of passengers. The amusement in the car deepened while remaining on the well-bred side of a general snicker; and Mrs. Amos found herself resenting her fellow-passengers even more fiercely than she did Mrs. Truro. Mere human decency seemed to demand that she get that unfortunate lady out of sight as quickly as possible. Yet if she followed her more natural impulse and simply abandoned her, she could imagine the scene, and the rolling reproaches that would follow her out of sight. Ah, dear God, thought Mrs. Amos, why does this sort of thing always have to happen to me?

The waiter came back, this time with two glasses balanced on his tray. He bent over Mrs. Truro and said softly, indicating the bartender, "He says this is to be the last, ma'am."

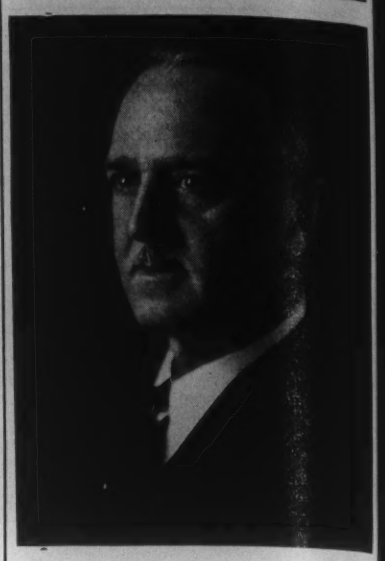
Mrs. Truro heaved herself forward; and this time her voice rose loud and resonant over the clack and murmur of the train. "I am not tak-ing or-ders from a nig-ger," she said.

Mrs. Amos rose swiftly and stood swaying with the motion of the train. "Are you leaving, dear?" Mrs. Truro asked.

Mrs. Amos nodded, unable to speak. "Well, have a nice night," Mrs. Truro said, and her gaze turned fondly on the two glasses on the tray beside her.

MRS. AMOS made her way back to her car. The porter had just finished making up her berth and was slinging the green curtains deftly along the upper bar. The gray-haired woman in the opposite seat gave her a pleasant smile and picked up her knitting to make room on the seat beside her. "They make up the berths very early, don't they?" she said. "Are you travelling alone?"

"Quite alone," Mrs. Amos said and fled to the ladies' dressing room. She stood there among the swaying mirrors, breathing gratefully the smell of liquid soap and disinfectant and the inextinguishable odors left by the departing public. Except for Mrs. Amos the dressing room was deserted. Quite alone, she thought, oh, quite beautifully and entirely alone.



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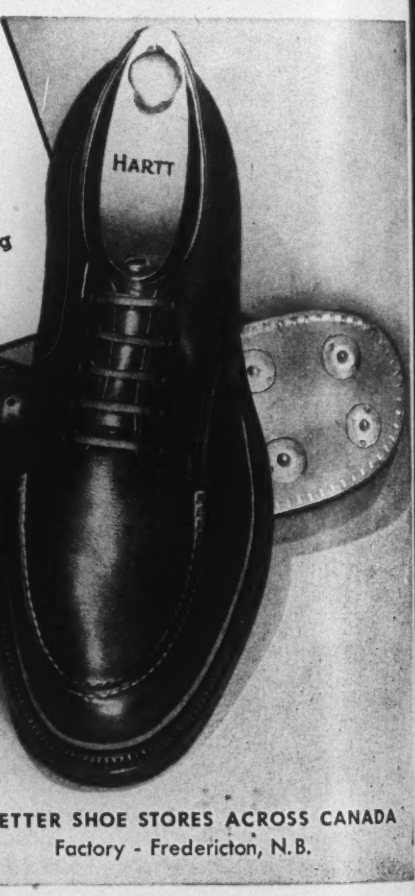

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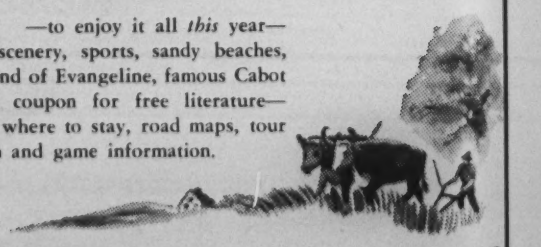

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Politics Hindering U.S. Action In Better Defence Protection

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

POLITICS could get the United States into a war. This is the crux of criticism of the delay by Congress in acting on requests for such defence measures as the draft, universal military training and an expanded air force.

The presidential election and its campaign prelude are blamed for the failure of congressmen to act boldly on the need for adequate protection against what is now acknowledged to be the real threat of conflict. The House Armed Services Committee, in urging passage of its two-year draft bill, warned last week that the Soviet Union "may now be willing to risk a showdown with the United States."

The situation is summed up in this fashion by commentator Constantine Brown: "Because of political expediency inevitable in a democratic country on the eve of national elections, the executive and legislative branches of the government are marking time, delaying the adoption of vital rearmament measures which would enable the nation to meet the imminent Soviet threat."

While the realization is spreading that the "cold war" could quickly become a "red hot war with the Reds", informed observers have not lost hope that it might be possible to iron out differences between the U.S. and Russia.

David Lawrence believes that it is inevitable that the two exponents of Capitalism and Communism must resume talks to remove mutual distrust and suspicion. Most Americans are convinced, however, that while other efforts are being made to smooth U.S. Soviet relations, it behooves Uncle Sam to prepare himself for any armed contingency. Although the administration is trying hard to get the draft and training bills through and has advocated strengthening all national defence forces, neither party has distinguished itself on the question of national defence.

A veteran Washington remarked to this writer: "I'm going to become a Democrat again, simply because the Republicans won't do a thing about our national defence program."

On the other hand, critics point to obvious confusion in administration thinking about foreign relations. Secretary of State Marshall warns, in his argument that the veto power should not be abandoned in the United Nations, that "the emphasis placed on the military aspects of world affairs does a disservice to the cause of peace." At the same time the executive agencies of the U.S. government have testified openly before Congress about the menace of Russian aggression as the basis of the need for military rearmament.

It has taken some time to cut through the muddled thinking that has clouded this issue of whether or not there will be war with Russia. Supporters of the American system appear to be coming to a vivid realization that they are threatened by much more dangerous dictators than Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo. It is not as well known that the U.S.S.R. is in a strategically good position to wage war. She possesses almost everything needed to wage war, whereas the democratic countries still lack important basic raw materials. The Soviet is also reported to have manpower resources well in excess of the democracies.

Appeasement Propaganda

There are powerful propaganda forces at work trying to defeat the fairly obvious fact that the national security demands trained and equipped armed forces, strong enough in numbers to be effective and able to act on short notice. For example, Henry Wallace has many followers, and he is preaching the doctrine that Russia can be appeased.

The Soviet Union is acknowledged to have some 260 divisions ready to march. She also has 15,500 modern fighting planes, and is ready to produce another 30,000 of all types. Her plane-building plans are scattered throughout the vast Soviet Empire and would not be easy targets for American bombers. Russia today holds about a fifth of the world's land, and according to Stalin, Russia is determined to wipe out capitalism, free enterprise and personal freedom, and to substitute Soviet totalitarianism. This has already been done in the so-called satellite countries.

Nevertheless Congress prefers to talk interminably about the issue of national defence. Historians compare the situation with the British government Prime Ministers Baldwin and Chamberlain who rejected a rearmament drive which might have averted the second world war.

The Soviet also possesses an advantage in her world-wide fifth column. The Canadian spy exposé revealed its ramifications in northern North America. The Bogota Revolution during the Pan-American Conference is considered further evidence of Russian influence in this hemisphere. The Soviet government took every advantage of its four years of association with the Western Powers during the Second World War. It carried on its subversive activities freely in America, and according to one authority "was able to place its stooges in the top branches of our government to the point where Moscow probably knows every one of our military secrets."

Direct Moscow Influence?

There appears to be basis for the suspicion that Moscow is directly influencing opposition to full-scale rearmament in America. The U.S. was beguiled after the war with the belief that Russia needed every ounce of her energy to rebuild her war-shattered economy. It was there for everyone to see but no one appeared to attach any significance to the fact that within 18 months after the war ended, Russia had started her drive for conquest. She has taken one after another of the eastern European nations under her domination. Her more recent acquisitions are Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

President Truman did take action when it appeared that the Soviet would take over Greece when the British withdrew and thus obtain control of the Eastern Mediterranean. Mr. Truman was denounced by many Americans for his "Stop Russia" policy enunciated on March 12 last year, when he decided to back up Greece and Turkey. Later on he gave the same support to Italy which bore fruit in a democratic victory in the Italian elections.

Mr. Truman is still being accused of pursuing a jingoistic policy in efforts to "Stop Stalin." He has refused to go to Moscow to "talk things over" with Uncle Joe Stalin. Actually, Moscow has not encouraged the idea of a conference between the U.S. and Russian leaders and it is doubtful if it would alter the situation. It seems fairly evident that it is the echo of Communist propagandists being heard when there are violent protests against the government's effort to build up seven new army divisions to give the U.S. 16 to offset the Soviet's 260. The same obstructive minorities are doubtless responsible for squabbling over whether there should be 66 to 70 air groups, which, in any event, could not be fully activated until 1950 or 1951.

No doubt that a big rearmament program might lead to further inflation. True, a big defence program would throw the budget out of kilter. It seems doubtful that a chat with Stalin would do the trick. Which gets us back to the fact that the only way out is for the United States to arm herself for any emergency. That seems to be the only conversation that Uncle Joe will indulge in at this time.

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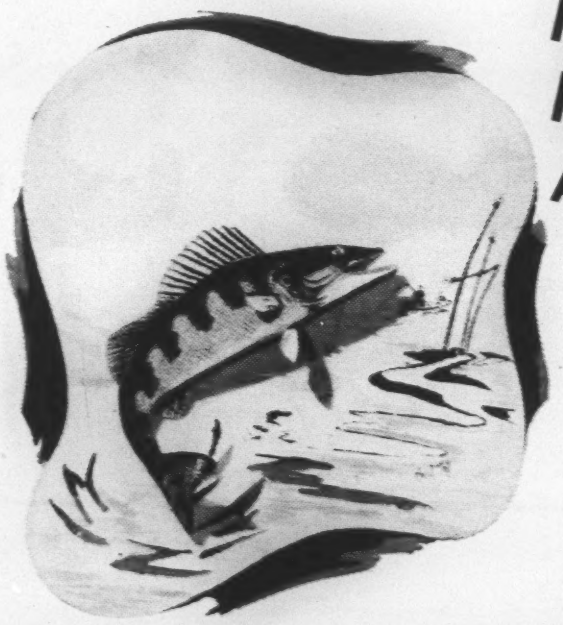

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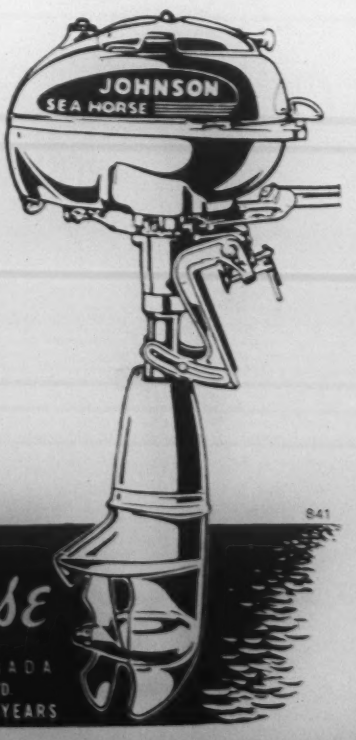

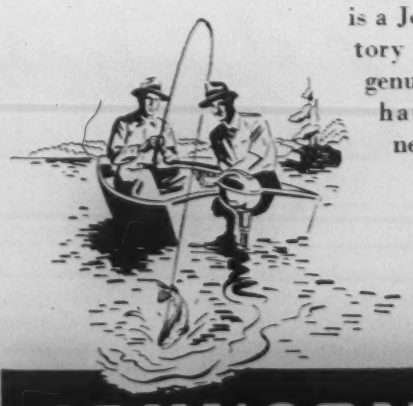

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Should a Legislature Have Plenary Power?

By EUGENE FORSEY

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the Economic Adviser of the Canadian Congress of Labor, a recognized constitutional authority, on the more extreme claims of some advocates of "provincial rights", and particularly those claims which attack the powers of reservation and disallowance vested in the Dominion. He is here continuing to deal with the arguments advanced by Dr. Shumiatcher, legal adviser to the Saskatchewan government, who dealt with this subject some time ago in the Canadian Forum.

TO SAY that "to permit the power of disallowance to be exercised" at all is "to ignore the judgment and discretion of the legislatures of the provinces, and to substitute instead the opinions of the federal government" is extravagant and unrealistic in the highest degree. It ignores the whole history of disallowances, and the whole temper of Canadian public life. The history of disallowances shows that so far from "ignoring" the judgment and discretion of the provincial legislatures, the Dominion government rarely disallows without long and careful consideration, and very rarely without first asking the provincial government to pass amending or repealing legislation or to suspend the operation of the Act under discussion till the courts can pronounce on it. The single instance I can recall where one or other of these statements would not apply was when the Nova Scotia government, finding that two Acts changing the rule of the road had inadvertently been so drafted as to come into force at different dates, asked the Dominion to disallow!

The temper of Canadian public life, the strong local loyalties and rampant sectionalism, make it, moreover, inherently improbable that the power of disallowance will ever be used much. Only grave reasons will induce any Dominion government to run the serious political risks of disallowance. No Dominion government which values its skin will stir up the hornets' nest of "provincial rights" if it can avoid it.

Yet Dr. Shumiatcher actually says that if the power of disallowance is exercised, "there would be little value in electing representatives to the provincial assemblies." This is as extravagant on one side as Alexander Mackenzie's statement that without the power of disallowance "the general legislature would be of little importance" on the other. The charge that any use of the power of disallowance "materially threatens the independence of the provinces, abrogates the basis of responsible government, and abuses the fundamental tenets of democracy" is just as silly. Apart from the claim that the provinces are independent, which they are not, it implies that every provincial Act, for the year within which disallowance can take place, operates under imminent threat of being wiped off the statute book. This, as everybody with any acquaintance with the facts knows, is ridiculous.

Worse Than This . . .

Worse than any of this, however, are the sweeping statements that "if legislation is considered to be unfair or unjust, the only constitutional recourse is to the legislature itself, and the acts of the legislature can ultimately be judged only by the people." Dr. Shumiatcher's use of the word "constitutional" of course begs the question. If the provinces enjoy a kind of Dominion status, then he is right; but if they do not, he is wrong. Under the existing Canadian constitution, there is, in fact, another constitutional recourse, a petition for disallowance. Dr. Shumiatcher thinks there ought to be, and once again leaps from "ought" to "is" without the slightest regard for either history or contemporary reality.

But, leaving that aside, is he right even about what ought to be? Ought the only constitutional recourse to be to the legislature itself? Should the acts of the legislature be judged only by the people of the province?

Dr. Shumiatcher seems to have a cheerful, naive, nineteenth-century liberal confidence that no provincial legislature will ever pass any law which would prevent the electors of the province from getting at it, or seriously prejudice minority rights or the rights of people outside the province. Suppose a provincial legislature passed a law prolonging its own term? If the Lieutenant-Governor assents to the bill, a legislature can do this, and go on doing it as often and for as long as it pleases. How will the people of the province deal with that when the legislature itself denies them the chance?

Fantastic? The legislatures of Ontario and Saskatchewan did it in 1943, in the teeth of opposition protests. By-elections would, in time, set the matter right? The legislature can pass an Act which allows the provincial government to put off by-elections as long as it likes; Ontario had such an Act in 1943, and the courts ruled that there was no means of forcing the issue of writs.

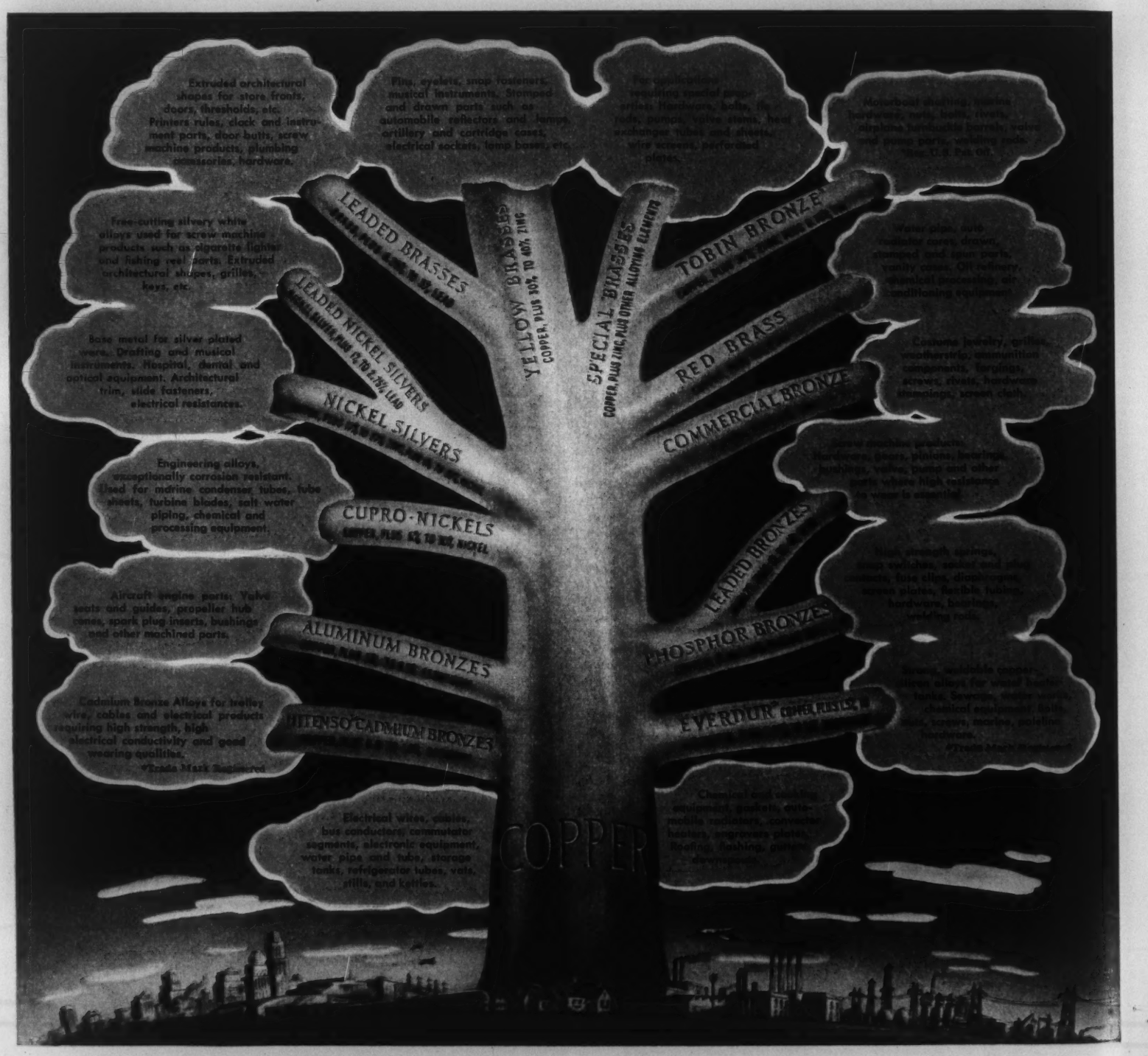
Suppose the legislature passes an Act giving the government power seriously to restrict the freedom of the press? This might have the indirect effect of preventing the people of the province from passing judgment by depriving them of the facts.

Fantastic? Look at the Alberta Press Bill and the Quebec Padlock Act. The Alberta Press Bill never came into force, because the Lieutenant-Governor reserved it and the Governor-General never assented to it. But would Dr. Shumiatcher look any more kindly on reservation than on disallowance?

Minority Rights Secure?

It may be said that minority rights are perfectly safe, because, in a democracy, a minority always has the chance to convert itself into a majority. But suppose the legislature set out to destroy democracy? Suppose it abolished Habeas Corpus (as Sir Allen Aylesworth said it had a perfect right to do, without interference by the Dominion), and allowed the provincial government to take all its most formidable opponents into "protective custody" and keep them there during pleasure? Can that possibility be entirely ruled out in the twentieth century? What about racial and religious minorities, which, in reality, have no chance of converting themselves into majorities? The educational rights of Roman Catholics are protected by the Dominion's power to issue Remedial Orders and to pass Remedial Acts; but this is no use to French Canadian Roman Catholics, and Dominion interference by Remedial Order or Act would surely be as obnoxious and "unconstitutional" to Dr. Shumiatcher as disallowance itself.

What about Acts which deny recourse to the courts, as more than one provincial Act has sought to do? Dr. Shumiatcher will no doubt reply that if that is what the people of the prov-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ince want, that is their business and no one else's. But what if the legislation injures people outside the province, people who, *ex hypothesi*, will never even have a chance to vote against the legislators who may have ruined them and prevented them from seeking redress in the provincial courts? Fantastic again? Look at some of the disallowed Alberta Acts.

The Americans do not take Dr. Shumiatcher's cheerful view. In both the federal and state constitutions, private rights, civil liberties, and the right of the electors to periodic and very frequent elections, are all guaranteed by the fundamental law, which neither Congress nor any state legislature can change, and which the courts can enforce. The federal constitution also lays upon the federal authorities the specific duty of guaranteeing a republican form of government in the states. In Canada, this is not so. Most private rights and civil liberties, length of life of provincial constitutions (except as regards the office of Lieutenant-Governor), are all completely at the mercy of the provincial legislatures. The courts are helpless.

Supreme, Within Limits

Within the limits of subject and area laid down in the British North America Act, and subject to the powers of reservation and disallowance, and the power to pass Remedial Orders and Acts, the legislatures are sovereign: they have "authority as plenary and as ample as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its powers possessed and could bestow." The Dominion is under no obligation, and has no explicit power, even to guarantee a popular and representative form of government in the provinces. But the Fathers of Confederation were very careful students and great admirers of the American Constitution. They were well aware that such problems existed. But they were also aware that, under a constitution "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," the Crown enjoyed a reserve power to dismiss ministers and to refuse or force dissolution; and in the case of the provinces, they supplemented this by explicit provision for reservation and disallowance of provincial legislation and for Remedial Orders and Acts. There can be little doubt that they considered these conventional and extra judicial safeguards just as adequate as the legal and judicial safeguards provided by the American Constitutions, and more flexible. There can be no doubt at all that they considered the power of disallowance one of the strongest safeguards against acts of tyranny and usurpation by provincial legislatures.

Dr. Shumiatcher, however, goes blithely on to further and even more sweeping denunciations of this power: "To disallow provincial legislation, is to destroy the scheme of Canadian Confederation. It is to erect a superior legislature and to place the government of the Dominion in a position superior, not only to provincial legislatures, but also to the people who elected both. This is not the basis of Confederation as envisaged by the 'Fathers,' nor by the British North America Act, nor by those members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council who helped to shape and mold the form of Canadian federation."

In that passage, there is just one statement which is even partly true: the one about the members of the Judicial Committee. That is, unfortunately, pretty close to the facts. The rest are worthy of Mr. Duplessis at his most reckless.

The Dominion parliament *is* "a superior legislature." The opening words of section 91 of the British North America Act clearly make it so. Moreover, the Fathers of Confederation unmistakably meant it to be so, and meant the Dominion authorities generally to be superior to the provincial. Dr. Shumiatcher is doubtless well acquainted with the words of the Judicial Committee in 1892: "The object of the Act was neither to weld the provinces into one, nor to subordinate provincial governments to a central authority." He is evidently totally unacquainted with the words of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1865: "We thereby strengthen the Central Parliament and make the Confederation one people and one government, instead of five peoples and five governments, with merely a point of authority connecting us to a limited and insufficient extent; . . . one united province, with the local government and legislatures subordinate to the general government and legislature."

The Dominion government is "superior" to the provincial legislatures, by virtue of the fact that it appoints, instructs and can remove Lieutenant-Governors, can refuse assent to reserved provincial bills, can disallow provincial Acts, and can issue Remedial Orders, to be implemented, if necessary, by Remedial Acts. All these things are down in the British North America Act in black and white, and there is plenty of evidence that they did not get there by accident. The Fathers put them there deliberately, meant that they should be used if need arose, and used them.

The Dominion government is, of course, not superior to the people. It is responsible to parliament and to the electorate of the Dominion for the exercise of its constitutional powers, and its action in overriding a provincial legislature in the use of those powers can be in turn overridden by parliament or by the electorate of the Dominion, as the fate of the Manitoba School Question proved.

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"GUESTS, officers and members of
The club, it gives me pleasure
to
Introduce our speaker with
Some vital, ringing words for you."

The speaker rises to applause.
"The introduction flatters me
And also it reminds me of
The story of the busy bee

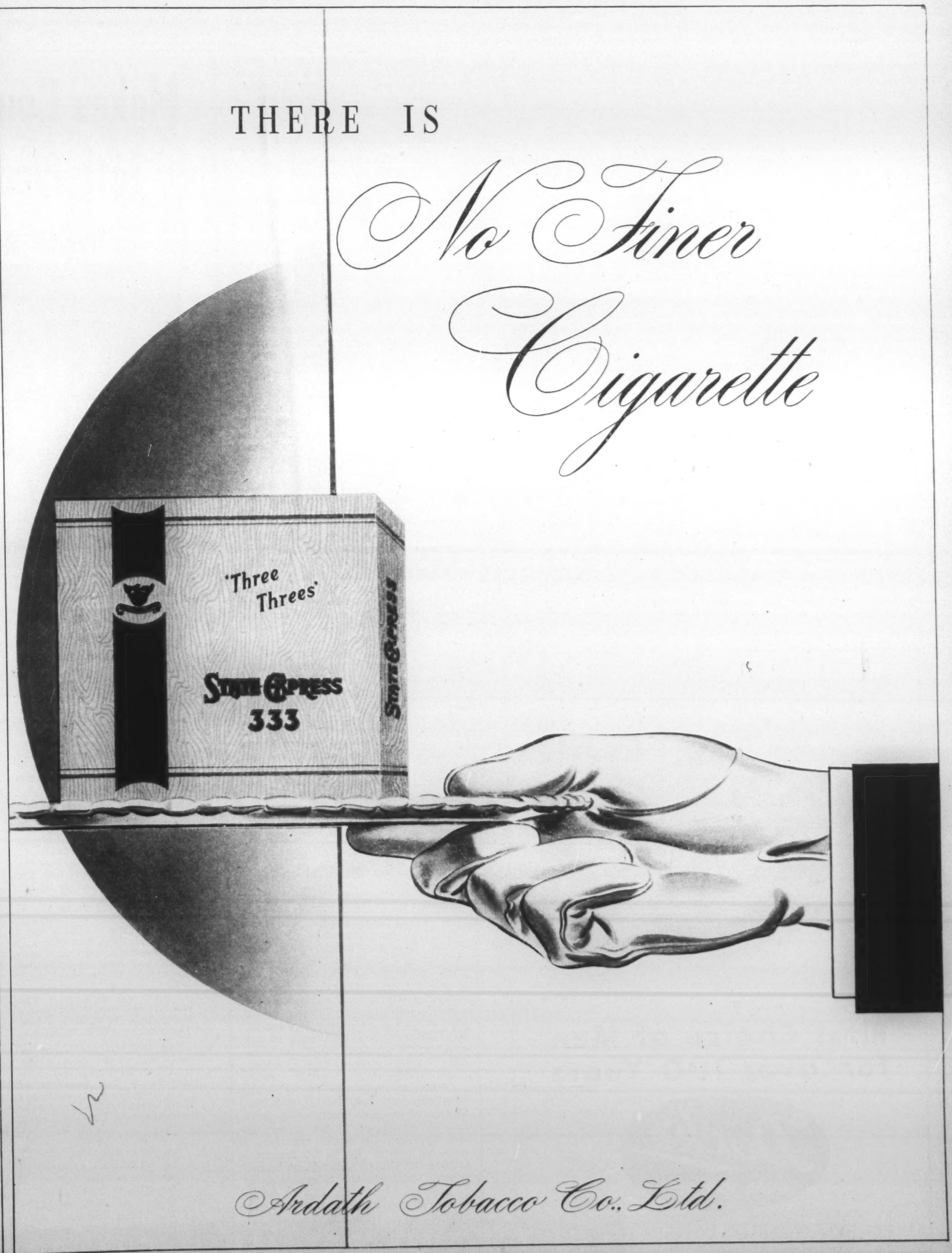
That—" The voice begins to drone
The straight chairs squeak as
listeners squirm.
Eyes slowly close; hands lie relaxed.
Dull cadence carries boredom's
germ.

"This glorious land our heritage—
This club, the nation's fairest
flower—
This flag, the symbol of the free—"
This rolling rhetoric through the
hour.

"Concluding, I will freely state
Without the slightest doubt or fear.
This club will prosper and wipe out
Its deficit this coming year."

He sits. Feet scrape. The president
Says, "This applause you've nobly
earned.
I wish to thank you for us all—
Members—the meeting stands ad-
journed."

W. B. McCUTCHEON



THE WORLD TODAY

Marshall and St. Laurent Pursue Same Aim, Different Emphasis?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE is a good deal of ferment in Ottawa and Washington over what to do about our security within or without the United Nations. But it is anything but clear, as yet, what exactly will come out of it.

Mr. St. Laurent has been more specific than either Secretary Marshall or Senator Vandenberg, or the witnesses called by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to speak on projects for United Nations reform. The Minister of External Affairs has followed a consistent line in all his speeches, since he warned the U.N. Assembly last September that it was inevitable, if the Security Council remained "frozen in futility and divided by dissension", that the nations "would seek greater security in an association of democratic and peace-loving states ready to accept more specific international obligations."

The Armstrong Plan

This could have been taken as no more than an endorsement of the "Armstrong Plan", so-called after the editor of the influential quarterly *Foreign Affairs*, who proposed it in the New York *Times* Magazine a day or two before the opening of the U.N. session last fall. Under this plan nations so disposed would negotiate a collective security agreement under Article 51 of the Charter, which expressly reserves to them the right of individual or collective self-defence in the event of an armed attack against a member.

Armstrong proposed that this agreement come into operation if two-thirds of the signatories decided that collective action had become necessary under the Charter and if the Security Council failed to act. The signatories should agree in advance on the military contributions each should make in such an emergency.

Mr. St. Laurent, however, has gone some distance beyond this in his recent foreign policy speech in the House of Commons. The great advantage always urged for the Armstrong Plan—and urged in the strongest language last week by Secretary Marshall—is that it requires no reform of the Charter and carries no danger of breaking up the present U.N. by forcing the withdrawal of Soviet Russia, her satellites, and any "fringe" countries which would be hesitant in joining an openly anti-Soviet combination.

But such a combination is what Mr. St. Laurent now frankly proposes. Not that he would have it merely an "anti" organization; the best feature of his proposal is that "it would create a dynamic counter-attraction to Communism—the dynamic counter-attraction of a free, prosperous and progressive society as opposed to the totalitarian and reactionary society of the Communist world." This *society* (and that is much more than a *league* for collective defence) might grow out of the plans for Western Union, he suggests.

This sounds like exactly what I been urging, in articles and speeches, all winter long: a Transatlantic Union embracing as a minimum the countries of Western Union (Britain, France and the Low Countries), along with the United States and Canada. It might well be hoped that the other British dominions, Italy and the Scandinavian countries would not be long in adhering to it, while the Latin American countries would be closely associated.

Now it seems to me that while Mr. St. Laurent is leaving Canada's course open to choice between a collective security agreement within the U.N., according to the Armstrong Plan, and a Transatlantic Union—as he must do, since parliamentary and public debate in Canada has scarcely begun on this great question—he himself sees greater security in the latter and indicates this when he speaks of the need for a "dynamic society."

Will any new league of sovereign and independent nations be able to stand up effectively to the centrally-directed attack of the closely-knit Soviet bloc and its fifth column in every country in the world? How often must we try the league idea before we are convinced of its weakness? And how long is it going to take for people to learn that a mere military alliance is not the complete answer to the Communist threat?

The trouble with the collective security agreement under the Armstrong Plan is that it limits the action of the members to common defence *after an armed attack has been made on one of the members*. That is, it would come into operation only after war had broken out.

Mr. St. Laurent sees clearly that only a closer union of states, which no one could doubt would act automatically as a unit when challenged, holds out the sure probability of *averting* another war. The creation of his "free, prosperous and progressive society", he insists, "would not mean that we regarded a third world war as inevitable, but that the free democracies had decided that to prevent such a war *they would organize* so as to confront the forces of Communist expansion with an overwhelming preponderance of moral, economic and military force, and with *a sufficient degree of unity* to ensure that . . . the free nations cannot be defeated one by one."

Ottawa and Washington

One might compare the clarity of this statement gratifyingly with the confusion of the debate on the same subject going on currently in Washington, except that, as noted, there has been no real public discussion of this far-reaching project yet in Canada, and our role in any such proposed Transatlantic Union would be a far less responsible one than that of the United States, which would have to be the leader and the mainstay.

In Washington no influential leader has yet called for Transatlantic Union. The Clarence Streit group, which includes former Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, has urged it consistently for years. Walter Lippmann came out for it a fortnight ago; but Dorothy Thompson is against it and in favor of an all-European federation not tied to the U.S. but forming a balancing "Third Force" in world politics.

A large group of Congressmen, including at least 16 senators, is urging in hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee the suppression of the veto in the Security Council or, if this change is vetoed by the Soviet Union, the formation of a new veto-free United Nations of 40 to 50 non-Soviet countries, which would proceed to make closer collective security commitments and establish an international police force. Secretary Marshall, taking a stand apparently contrary to that which Mr. St. Laurent has adopted in the Commons, has opposed such a move with all the authority and emphasis at his command. His basic argument is that the precarious world situation is due not so much to deficiency in the *machinery* of the United Nations as to the *substance* of world politics and economics with which it has to deal. "What is needed for the achievement of a world order based on law and dedicated to peace and progress is a widespread improvement in the material and social well-being of the peoples of the world."

Marshall on the U.N.

United States policy is aimed in this direction, he asserted, notably through the development of the European Economic Administration (Marshall Plan). It is also aware of the need of a sense of security which will make these economic efforts effective and is seeking to provide this, in the first place, by strengthening its own military establishment. Further necessary steps for self-protection against aggression, he was most insistent, can and should be taken within the present Charter of the United Nations, under Article 51.

"When the substance of the world situation improves, the United Nations will be able to function with full effectiveness," is his stated belief. As far as Soviet obstruction goes, he sees it as "a fundamental task of the United Nations and of our policy, to dispel the misconceptions of the Soviet leaders and to bring about (among them) a more realistic view of what is possible and what is impossible in the relationship between them and the world at large. In this way there can be restored to international society the equilibrium necessary to permit the United Nations to function as contemplated at San Francisco."

He warned that to attempt to revise the United Nations "would probably destroy that organization." "The result would be a dispersal of the community of nations, followed by the formation of rival military alliances and isolated groups of states. This result would weaken us and expose us to even greater dangers . . . "

Such a statement, by a person of Secretary Marshall's character, experience and responsibility, deserves the most careful consideration.

Certainly one should hesitate before "destroying" the United Nations. Yet would there be any different result in the end between Marshall's proposal to form a collective self-defence grouping of the free nations within the Charter, and the proposal of the revisionists to form a new United Nations of the democratic countries if the Soviets will not agree to relinquish the veto?

Would the Soviet bloc stay in the U.N. if all or most of the others, led by the United States, Britain and France, were to form a separate military grouping? Some of Secretary Marshall's advisers are said to believe that they would; that "nothing less than an atomic bomb would blast the Russians out of U.N., since its platforms provide the Politburo with unequalled opportunities for propaganda," as one Washington correspondent describes this attitude. I find this much more doubtful.

Is the Soviet attitude in the U.N. and in its world-wide expansionist policy merely a "misconception . . . of what is possible"? My reaction to that was the same as the New York *Times* which remarks editorially that this Soviet "misconception" was actually a part of the fundamental Communist

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WINS DOW AWARD

JACK SOMERSBY
OF VANCOUVER, B.C.
risks life in gallant attempt to save aged owner

All was quiet in the little auto camp just outside Vancouver. Suddenly, from her cabin window, a woman saw a glare in the distance. Then, as she peered into the darkness, the glare became more brilliant. A trailer belonging to 74-year-old Thomas Whittaker had burst into flames.

Frantically the woman pointed out the blazing trailer to Somersby. They both knew that 74-year-old Thomas Whittaker was trapped inside. At once Somersby rushed to the rescue.

RUNS FOR HELP

Running to Jack Somersby's cottage, the woman told him of the fire. "You get an ambulance", he said, "and I'll try to save the old gentleman". Sprinting the 50 yards to the blazing trailer, Somersby wrenched the door open, entered the trailer and in a few seconds had Whittaker out and on the ground. The old man's hair and clothing were afire . . . and Somersby used his own hands and body to extinguish the flames. Minutes later, both Whittaker and Somersby were on their way to hospital. The rescuer was treated for severe burns about the hands and face. The older man failed to recover.

Later, talking to reporters at the hospital, his hands swathed in bandages, Somersby was modest about his heroic action. "Anyone would have done the same", he said quietly.

The fact that his rescue attempt was in vain does not detract from the courage and unselfishness of Jack Somersby of Vancouver. We are proud to pay him deserved tribute through the presentation of The Dow Award.

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dogma, laid down by Lenin and emphatically endorsed by Stalin since the war, that the Soviet Union could not live together in the same world with "capitalist, imperialist states."

Basically, it seems that the argument comes down to whether the U.N. would be stronger with the Soviets in it, or out of it. Secretary Marshall argues that to insist on the abandonment of the veto would force the Soviets out of the U.N., "destroy" it, and "result in the dispersal of the community of nations . . . exposing us to even greater dangers". The revisionists argue, to borrow St. Laurent's phrase, that the U.N. is "frozen in futility" as it is, and that without the Soviets the democratic members could go ahead in far greater unity to make it an effective organization, disposing of an international police force, and with its many working organizations going about their intended purpose of building peace through cooperation, instead of being stalled in endless and acrimonious debate between the Soviet representatives and the rest. I take the latter view, and have since before the San Francisco Conference.

But here is an important point, which displays the confusion of the debate in Washington. The United States is not depending upon the United Nations as it is, or upon the development of collective self-defence under Article 51, for its security. Numerous dispatches from reputable correspondents in Washington during the past month have described discussions going on there aiming at close military cooperation with Western Union, the standardization of arms and probably the Lend-Lease of American heavy equipment.

So, while Transatlantic Union has not come up for discussion before the House Committee yet as an alternative to setting up a non-Soviet U.N.—though it will, when Clarence Streit testifies this week—it would seem that the U.S. actually is counting more upon a preliminary military phase of such a union for its security than it is upon the United Nations. And this military union can only be made effective through economic support, which the Marshall Plan is providing, and close diplomatic liaison.

U. S. and Western Union

If Secretary Marshall considers this great project as merely something proceeding "within the U.N." and not worthy of special notice in his review, and really values the wider U.N. organization at present as a sort of "town meeting of the world" where it is convenient to have all the nations together, there is no need to split hairs with him.

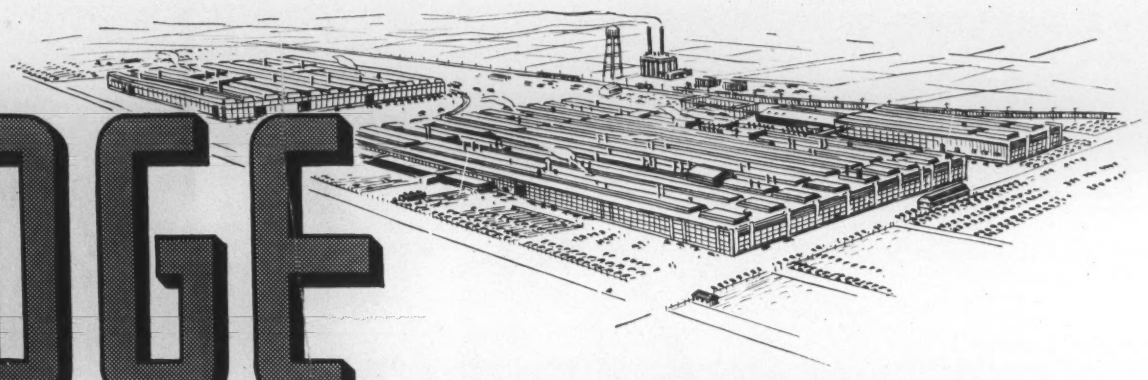
One may appreciate, too, that he must be careful not to alienate the Latin American nations, always a special consideration of American politics. The U.S. must maintain their confidence and support, but can scarcely think it practicable to carry them along, at once, into the arrangement with the nations of Western Union. The Latins have very little to contribute to its military side, and Washington has been trying for months to fend off their demands for immediate economic aid similar to that being given to Europe.

The attitude of the Washington Administration is, therefore, one to cheer more the believers in Transatlantic Union than the advocates of U.N. reform; Mr. St. Laurent and Secretary Marshall are pursuing much the same aims, but with different emphasis.

Washington is as much concerned as Ottawa, London, Paris or Brussels with a practical plan, not to prepare for another war, but to avert it. The most practical plan for this is close cooperation, leading to union, between the nations of Western Union, the United States, Canada and the other dominions.

They are nations all at approximately the same level of political development, sharing the same culture and traditions. They are the chief bearers of the idea of freedom in the world. And they would control among themselves and in occupied Germany and Japan, seven-eighths of the world steel production, and hold a great preponderance in industrial power and advanced industrial techniques.

Here is our real security, and the organic beginning of a real world order of freedom under the law.



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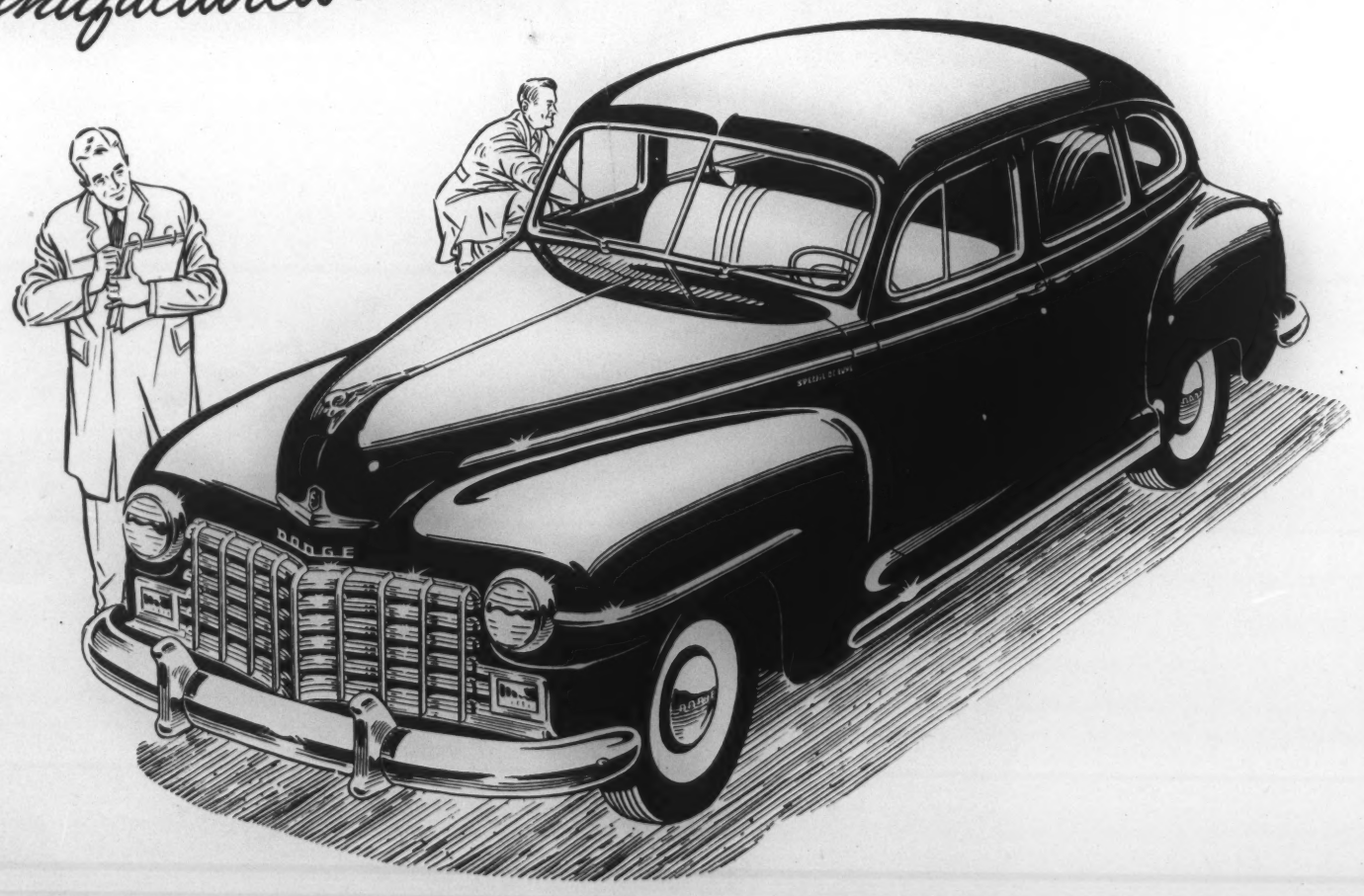

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LONDON LETTER

Fewer Murderers Will Go Free Now Death Penalty Repealed

By P. O'D.

London.

FOR a long time in this country there has been a growing belief that the death penalty is a barbarous survival that should be abolished. Now it is to be abolished, according to the House of Commons, for a period of five years. It is to be hoped that "Messieurs, the murderers" will concur in this new respect for the sanctity of human life.

Even those who opposed the temporary abolition of the death penalty did so chiefly on the ground that this was not an opportune time to make such an experiment. They pointed to the increase in crimes of violence in this country since the war, and to the present inadequacy of the police force to cope with the heavy demands being made on it. But that brings the whole question back to the old debating point as to whether or not the death penalty is really a deterrent—more of a deterrent, that is, than a sentence of life imprisonment. Quite a lot has been said on either side, and will no doubt continue to be.

Though the present abolition of the death penalty is merely a suspension, so far as the terms of the Act go, there seems to be little likelihood of the penalty ever being restored—short of such an outbreak of murders as would shock the conscience of the community and arouse general fears for the safety of life. Few sensible people expect anything of the kind.

There may be more murders. There may be fewer. In either case it is not probable that the abolition of the death penalty will have had very much to do with it. Murder is not the sort of crime that is often based on a nice calculation of the risk to be run as compared with the advantage to be gained, though there may be certain kinds of cold-blooded murder—poisoning, for instance—into which such a calculation does enter.

As a rule the man who commits a murder is not thinking much about his neck at the time. The thing that probably would restrain him more than anything else is the knowledge that condemnation, even if only to a life sentence, would be swift and certain.

Juries have been showing a reluctance to bring in a verdict of Guilty, even in the face of strong evidence of murder. Now that the horrible finality of the death penalty is removed, fewer murderers may get off scot-free. That would be the best deterrent. The new Act may help. Only experience can tell. In any case, it seems to be an experiment that is worth making.

Dirty Coal

In these days when almost every householder is his own fireman, in the sense at least of having to attend to the fires, one of the great grievances is the dirtiness of the coal. It is bad enough to have to lug up buckets of coal, to stoke and shake and clear away ashes, without having every few days to dump the fire in order to remove accumulations of clinker and slate and other materials suitable for the building of roads but not for burning. When, in addition, it is considered how scarce coal is and how expensive, the householder must be a philosopher indeed who can retain his equanimity. Mighty few do.

Lord Hyndley, the Chairman of the National Coal Board is a brave and honest man. He admits that the coal is dirty, very dirty; and he makes no pretence that it will soon be cleaner. He tells us, on the contrary, that it will probably get dirtier—difficult as that may seem, short of leaving the combustible part out entirely.

Increase of mechanization, he explains, without a corresponding increase of washing equipment, is to blame. And the export drive, of course, on which nearly everything is blamed nowadays. Foreigners, it seems, won't buy dirty coal; and we must. So the good clean coal, what there is of it, is shipped abroad.

These explanations are not very convincing to people who remember what British coal used to be like. The real explanation is probably contained in a little hint which Lord Hyndley very discreetly dropped—"a lack of care on the part of the workmen". Not "miners", you notice (they might be offended), just "workmen".

Miners are splendid fellows with a genuine pride in doing their job properly. They are always being told how wonderful they are. But "workmen" don't care. They don't have to. They are working for the State, for nobody in particular.

Representing 400,000 Women

When in 1897 young Mr. Erland Lee, of Stoney Creek, Ont., invited Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless to address the women of his local community, and so led to the formation of the first Women's Institute, he began a movement which has spread around the world, though more slowly in some directions than might have been expected. It was not until 1913 that it reached Britain.

In that year Mrs. Alfred Watt came over from Canada to preach the new feminine gospel with the zeal of a crusader. For two years she had little or no success, but the war gave her an opportunity which she was quick to seize. In 1915 the first British Women's Institute was established at Anglesey in Wales.

Villages in Dorset and Sussex soon followed, until now there is hardly a village in the whole country where the little hall of the Women's Institute isn't a busy centre of local feminine activity.

At the end of this month delegates from the Women's Institutes of England and Wales will meet in London's Albert Hall to discuss the affairs of their national organization as well as a good many other things—the improvement of country conditions, better bus services, more hygienic ways of handling food, better quality in household goods and clothing, all sorts of reforms they consider necessary.

It is safe to say that the government will pay serious attention to what they suggest. The delegates will represent not far from 400,000 women, all with votes, determined and well organized. What they really make up their minds about has a way of getting done.

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India's Destiny Widens With Native Governor

By GLENN KEITH COWAN

While serving in India during the last period of the war, Mr. Cowan found occasion to meet various Indian political leaders and to study the disturbed situation. From his talks with the newly appointed Governor-General of Hindu India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, he concludes that he will have a great influence over the direction of Indian policy with regard to Dominion status, relations with Pakistan, the acquisition of the princely states, and the socialization of industry. The choice of the new native Governor-General is likely to be a happy one both for India and the West.

THE last British government official soon leaves India. The new Governor-General of Hindu India, Chakravanty Rajagopalachari, takes over the only remaining high government post held by a Britisher. Only a nominal tie, Dominion status, now remains of a 150-year-old foreign rule. The transfer is complete and India's destiny now lies securely within her own hands. The appointment of C. Rajagopalachari, affectionately called "Rajaji" or "C.R.", to succeed Mountbatten will unquestionably effect that destiny.

More than most nations, India has peculiarly shaped its course in recent years directly in relation to the qualities and characteristics of its leaders. The division of India proper into two nations can be charged almost completely to the bitterness and anti-Hindu resentments of Mr. Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan. In all the period of negotiation and political manoeuvring, Jinnah practically alone fanned the flames and schemed to achieve his ambition. Mr. Gandhi's immense influence through his deeply held passion for self-government through non-violence set the whole pattern of the resistance movement culminating in Britain's peaceful withdrawal.

Mr. Rajagopalachari in his new position will exert influence and wield power far beyond what one normally expects of a Governor-General whose official status in India is not substantially greater than that of his Canadian counterpart. Rajaji, with Prime Minister Nehru and party boss Sarder Patel, will in many respects form an inner triumvirate of power within the Indian government. These three men were Gandhi's closest associates through the long years of Independence struggle, and of the three Rajaji has most closely followed the concepts and ideals of the Mahatma.

By his stature, ability, and strongly-held political ideals, Rajaji will prove a firm moderating influence on his more impulsive and prejudiced associates which may have the effect of keeping the Congress party together for a longer period than would be expected normally. At present the Congress party remains an all inclusive organization—conservatives, liberals and socialists—formed to fight for independence and still held together by long standing loyalties and the immediate pressing needs of the country.

But several issues which the Dominion of India must soon face could easily rupture the Congress into its natural political divisions—and much worse—create a weakness of government leadership which might easily encourage added chaos in an already troubled situation. These issues are (1) the retention or rejection of Dominion status, (2) future relationships with Pakistan now badly unsettled over the rioting, migrations, and the Kashmir crisis (3) the acquisition of Princely States, and (4) socialization of industry.

An Internationalist

Rajaji, himself, holds no personal British prejudice. In private, to myself and to many others, he has expressed his deep admiration for British institutions and the individual Britisher. It was the policy of Indian domination that he hated. Rajaji will certainly oppose any "slap-in-the-face" severing of Commonwealth ties. As an internationalist he is supremely concerned with the success of the United Nations, and it could happen that the Indian government would consider this a sufficient international tie. Whatever the decision, Rajaji will back Nehru in his desire to set up a relationship by treaty with Britain that will create a Dominion status in effect if not in name. The seeming failure of the United Nations to lend effective help in Palestine and Greece may also encourage thinking towards the security involved in Commonwealth membership.

Here is a clear opportunity for the various Dominion premiers and High Commissioners to India to perform a needed public relations task in making more widely known the advantages of Dominion status.

Indian leaders have come to respect most highly the soundness of Rajaji's political judgment. In 1942 he risked his whole political future in deciding that Britain must be given full support in the battle against Japan. Gandhi wrongly judged that the Japs would win India and took the Congress party into a non-violence campaign which was designed to win independence at a moment of apparent British weakness. There was rioting with jail terms for Congress leaders who participated and thousands of followers. The Congress ostracized Rajaji. But as Japan began to lose, the wisdom of his decision became apparent and he and Gandhi were reconciled in 1944. Rajaji went on to join the Viceroy's cabinet as a Congress representative and then became Governor of West Bengal.

Better Pakistan Relations?

India's relations with Pakistan will be placed on sounder footing if Rajaji's counsels prevail. As far back as 1941 when Gandhi and the entire Congress leadership were bitterly opposing Mr. Jinnah's proposal to create a separate state. Rajaji pleaded that there were moral justifications for allowing the Muslim people to rule themselves if they strongly wished it. He resigned from the Congress working committee that year over this issue. Rajaji's eagerness to try and understand the logic of an opponent's viewpoint and his consistent willingness to work for plans which he believes will best aid India, even though they counter his personal desires as did the Pakistan partition, will help temper the elements within the Congress who still hope for violent action and the direct overthrow of Pakistan.

The question of India's vast princely states and their future has been brought into prominence by the present failure of negotiations between Mr. Nehru's government and the State of Hyderabad, an extensive domain in south-central India, of sixteen million people (⅞ Hindu) led by a Muslim prince openly sympathetic to Mr. Jinnah. The government insists that Hyderabad join the Indian union as several states have already done but the wealthy and autocratic Nizam adamantly resists the suggestion. Talk of open war has already started. Over the years Rajaji has strongly encouraged the princes to step forward voluntarily and form democratic regimes, becoming themselves state governors instead of kings.

Prime Minister Nehru never succeeded in making Gandhi accept the economic creed of socialism. Neither did he have much greater success with Rajaji on this matter although the latter has been a moving spirit towards various social reforms. Moreover, Rajaji religiously believes in Khadda (the national industry of home spinning which Gandhi popularized).

The choice of Rajaji is a happy one for India and for the West. I was deeply impressed with the man personally. The range and subtlety of his thinking, the evident sincerity, his unaffected humility and open warmth win the visitor quickly. I was most drawn by his simple honesty. At a time when other leaders were defending actions, Rajaji readily admitted errors and failings and identified himself with his nation's faults.

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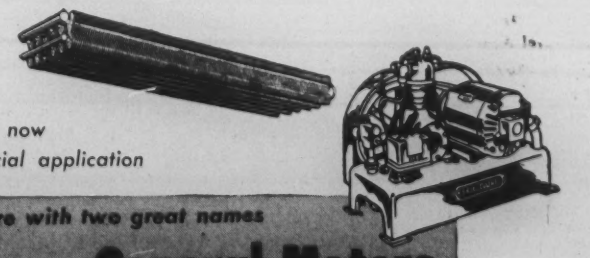

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MELTING POT

A Walk Before Breakfast

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

IT LACKED a quarter of six on a Sunday morning in late spring when Kendall woke up, feeling fine. This was unusual. The baby lay fast asleep, the dog was not whining, and no sound came from the children's bedroom. The process which Thornton W. Burgess likes to describe in the words "jolly, round, red, Mr. Sun was just rising from his bed at the far side of the dark woods, and was calling to all the little folk in the Green Meadows" was just completed.

Right now, he thought, Johnny Chuck would be out for a walk, probably talking to Jimmy Skunk on the way. Then he thought, "Why shouldn't I go for a walk, in the quiet beauty of early morn?" or words with roughly that effect.

Silently he slipped on his trousers, a lumberjack shirt, and a sweater.

"What's trouble?" a sleepy voice enquired from the bed.

"Sh," he warned, finger to lips.

"Has baby been crying? What are you doing in those clothes?"

"Going for a stroll. Quiet. Everything's O.K."

His wife sat up.

"What's wrong with you?" she wanted to know. "Why can't you sleep when you once get the chance, instead of disturbing everybody?"

"Hush," he said, ineffectually, "I just woke up feeling good and thought I'd get out while it was still peaceful."

"Oh, well, put the baby's bottle on the stove as you go out."

Kendall tip-toed to the kitchen, listened to the bird songs coming in through the windows. Must get that bird book, he thought vaguely. Should know more about our Canadian birds. Fellow in Toronto has birds eating out of his mouth.

Forgetting the formulas for a minute, he fumbled about in the bookcase, looking for the bird book. There was Fowler's Modern English Usage, upside down. He pulled it out to right it, and the pages fell open at a section called Overzeal, which he had never seen before. Ten minutes later, while he was reading the article on That (conj), to which Overzeal had referred him, Mrs. Kendall came in wearing her dressing gown.

"Did you put the bottle on, dear?" she asked.

"Just going to. Right away. No hurry, baby's not awake."

He scrambled into the kitchen, and got the bottle out of the refrigerator.

"Do you know," his wife said, "it's such a perfect morning, I think I'll give baby her bottle and come with you. It won't take me a minute to dress."

"Sure. Come along," he said.

KENDALL reached into the cupboard under the sink to get a sauce-pan, and achieved a Fibber McGee effect, as every metal utensil came tumbling down. Husband and wife stood frozen. Then Marian appeared.

In the stupor of early morning, the Kendalls had forgotten all about Marian. She was a cousin from the West, where she taught school, and was on a short visit.

"Is anything wrong?" she asked, wide-eyed. "Can I help."

"No, Marian. You go back to bed. Just getting baby's bottle and then going for a walk."

"A before-breakfast walk!" Marian said. "How I love them. You weren't going without me?"

Archness and roguishness are hard enough to take at any time, Kendall thought, but before breakfast . . . and with the hair tied up in a knot.

"Like to come along?"

"*Love* to!"

"You'd better shave if Marian's coming," Mrs. Kendall said. "You know how fussy she is."

When Kendall had finished shaving, he found his wife presenting the heated bottle to baby. She was about half dressed.

The Kendalls and Marian had just shut the door when the dog decided to come along, and they had to open it again, rather hastily. It was one block to open fields, and Marian talked all the way about the pleasures of quote before-breakfast walks unquote. As they reached the first bushes, she raised her finger in warning.

"Hark!" she said. "Stop talking." (This was unfair.)

"I do believe," she went on, "that that is a golden crested warbler. You people really ought to have a bird-book, and carry it on walks."

"We have," Mrs. Kendall said. "My husband gave it to me for my birthday, when he forgot about it until on his way home from work."

"Go back and get it," Marian said, her eyes shining. "We *might* just see something *really* rare. We'll just stroll on and you can catch us up."

KENDALL re-entered his home like a burglar. He searched the big bookcase without success, then crept back to the bed-room. The bird book was upside down in the bedside bookcase, with a glass ashtray on top of it, which fell to the floor and shattered as he withdrew the book.

That did it. A minute later a small girl, sleepy-eyed, appeared, demanded to know where Mummy was, demanded to be taken along, and showed signs of producing a tantrum. Another small girl, already in high good spirits, was shouting, "Daddy! Daddy!" from her crib.

Before Daddy could make any further progress he had to distribute bread and butter and pablum, and make a fist of dressing two small girls. By that time baby had finished her bottle, and had to be de-winded.

Granny then appeared, announcing that she had slept in, as it was half-past seven. She took over the two youngest girls, while Kendall and the eldest set out to overtake the advance party. This they did after one block. Marian and Mrs. Kendall were on their way back.

"We had a lovely walk," Marian said. "We saw so many birds, we *did* long for the bird book. Couldn't you find it?"

On the short journey home, Mrs. Kendall heard about Daddy breaking an ashtray, and the word Daddy had said, which really put Marian's back up, so Kendall went straight to bed and left orders, or what he hoped were orders, that he wasn't to be disturbed till about eleven or maybe noon.

The stinging injustice of it all was that Marian told some people who came to tea that she and Mrs. Kendall had had such a *lovely* walk before breakfast in the fresh morning air, but Mr. Kendall had frowsted in bed all the morning like a bear with a sore head. And later, Kendall heard his wife calmly telling a friend over the telephone that her husband had got up at dawn and started knocking things over all about the place, waking everybody up, because he had some idea that they all ought to go for a walk before breakfast. He sometimes got these funny ideas, she explained.

He knew when he was being drawn, though, so he ground his teeth and said nothing.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Millionaires Did Not Love The Publisher of the "Star"

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE late Joseph Atkinson was known to a large part of Canada as "Holy Joe". The reason was much the same as that which led a great British Conservative to say of Gladstone that he did not so much mind his pulling an ace out of his sleeve but he did hate to hear him say that God had put it there. As a newspaper publisher, and as a backstage influence in politics, Mr. Atkinson was always playing aces out of his sleeve, but that is not against the rules in either of those games, and Mr. Atkinson was completely convinced not only that God put them there but that he was using them as God intended them to be used.

He was unquestionably one of the greatest publishers of his time in North America. He saw at the beginning of his career that power was beginning to shift from the rich and important to the little people in the semi-detached houses with the Ford cars and the primitive gramophones (or whatever stood for those things at the turn of the century) and the sunflowers in the back garden, and he addressed himself to them and them alone. Circulation is the essence of publishing, and circulation was all that he cared for.

There exists in private collections a delightful parody written by a then member of the *Star* staff (no longer with the paper) at a time when the *Star* was running, and featuring with incredibly elaborate trumpet blasts, the posthumous "Life of Jesus" by Dickens and a memoir of Edith Cavell. The parody begins:

To Hindmarsh and Knowles it was
Atkinson spoke:
If we don't sell more copies the *Star*
will go broke.
I've three super-salesmen who say
they can sell . . .

Except that the *Star* was never in danger of going broke after 1905, the parody is no way discordant with the facts, and it is true that a continually expanding circulation was necessary for its health. (It will be interesting to know what the paper will be valued at for inheritance tax; rumor has it that in some years its annual profit has been near a million.) But this circulation was the one thing on which Mr. Atkinson set his mind, his heart and all his energies. The means by which it was obtained were a secondary matter, and provided that they worked no other questions were asked.

It has been said that if Mr. Atkinson thought it would increase the circulation of the *Star* or diminish that of the *Telegram*, he would cheerfully have allowed the *Star* to advocate the hanging of all millionaires from the nearest Hydro pole—until it began to look as if millionaires were actually going to be hanged. He certainly had no personal affection for trade unions, which he fought in his own organization at every point where it was possible to fight them, but he managed the *Star* as a strongly pro-labor paper. He probably had little enthusiasm for Socialism, but he gave Socialists a very free run in his columns, and was especially helpful to the C.C.F. in the provincial field, where it did more harm to the Conservatives than to the Liberals. In the federal field Mr. King could always rely upon the *Star's* support in real emergencies, and both men knew that in a city like Toronto it was much better that that support should be veiled and occasional than open and continuous.

Leaning for Circulation

Being directed entirely by the need for circulation, the *Star's* policies were largely determined by whatever it was impossible for the *Telegram* to do. Neither under the late J. Ross Robertson nor under the present trusteeship could the *Telegram* ever have had the slightest leaning towards the Left. But there is at times a lot of circulation to be had in Toronto by leaning towards the Left, and Mr. Atkinson got it, while at the same time doing his leaning in such a way (and chiefly in the news columns, where it would look like reporting) as not to offend any middle-of-the-road people who might be lured away from the *Telegram*. When the *Star* became powerful and wealthy this habit caused Mr. Atkinson to be looked upon by his fellow-millionaires in much the same way as F. D. Roosevelt was looked upon by the Big People in the United States, namely as a traitor to his class, a hypocrite, and an underminer of the established order.

In his early days as proprietor of a struggling and not too respectable paper Mr. Atkinson had constant and terrific battles with the big advertisers, who disliked paying for space in a paper which supported a lot of causes for which they had no affection. It was this conflict that impressed upon him the fact that the one thing which makes a periodical independent of the likes and dislikes of advertisers was circulation. He was never tired of telling of the cases in which important advertisers, who needed access to the semi-detached homes of Toronto and vicinity, withdrew their advertising on some question of policy, only to return a few months later when their sales were being damaged.

On the other hand I do not think he ever claimed that the *Star* had supported any policy which would get it into unpopularity with an important section of its readers, and had persisted in that policy after the unpopularity became evident. It is impossible to run a newspaper dealing with the affairs of the day and not occasionally offend some element of the population by trying to please another element, but the *Star* did this only rarely, and most of its big "stunts" were for the purpose of making some displeased element forget its displeasure by switching its attention to something new. The concept of the newspaper as an instructor and leader of public opinion towards principles which it believes to be "right" is not part of the *Star* tradition. It has never pretended to be a Canadian *Manchester Guardian*, and probably never could be.

Unchanged in "Who's Who"

Mr. Atkinson had no taste for personal aggrandizement, and the titles and honors sought by some of his fellow-publishers amused him. His "Who's Who" item in the latest edition is exactly the same, word for word, as that in the edition of 1921, the oldest I have at hand. At a charity dinner at which we sat together, a good many years ago, he showed me a letter he had just received from Lord Atholstan, written by hand on a beautiful coroneted notepaper. "I thought he was at least going to discuss the state of the world," said Mr. Atkinson, but actually the letter was merely an inquiry from the publisher of the Montreal *Star* as to where the publisher of the Toronto *Star* got such good printing ink and what he paid.

In business relations, and especially as an employer, he was a hard and stern man. In personal relations he was generous to a degree. He was always helpful to young journalists, and I owe much to a generous action which he did for me nearly fifty years ago.

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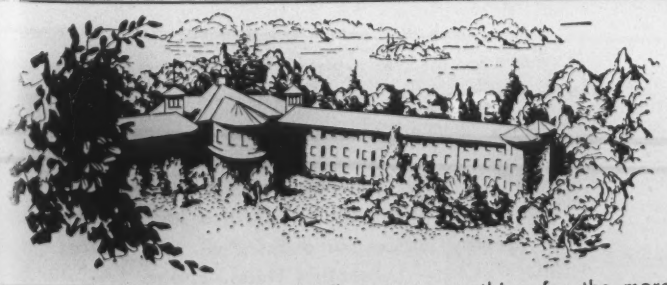

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ART AND ARTISTS

Survival of India's Art

By PAUL DUVAL

IN THE midst of the present strife and suffering in India, it is heartening to remember that modern art has often been a happy meeting place for East and West. Oriental crafts and painting have exerted a strong influence on twentieth-century European artists. Similarly, Western painting has had a notable impact upon Eastern art. This merger of East and West is strikingly apparent in India today, where the art modes of the two hemispheres co-exist, and frequently merge, successfully.

During the present century, a number of developments have taken place which have caused something of a renaissance in Indian painting. Until the mid-nineteenth century, Indian art continued to live on its ancient themes and traditions. These traditions had been handed down through many centuries, repeated by many generations of artists, until, at last, their vitality was wholly exhausted. Thus, a hundred years ago, the country's art was empty and sterile. To make matters worse, Indian artists adopted the slick, realistic style of Western art. By 1900, Indian art was either a feeble echo of its native past or a direct and poor imitation of Western style.

The doldrums of Indian art was a challenge to the nationalistic-minded generation which was coming into prominence at the turn of the present century. Famed poet Rabindranath Tagore was foremost of this generation, and it was he who spiritually fathered the revitalizing of Indian painting. He gathered around him a circle of sympathetic artists, who formed the Bengal School of painting. They drew their inspiration from the great frescoes of the Ajanta caves in Hyderabad. Some of them were also influenced by the Mogul and Rajput miniatures. The Ajanta murals were painted from the second to seventh centuries, so it was almost to the very roots of the nation's art that the Bengal school was reaching for creative sustenance.

Among the Bengal School were the three artists who, after Rabindranath Tagore, must be considered the pioneers of the present renaissance of painting in India. They were his nephew, Abanindranath Tagore; his brother, Gaganandranath Tagore, and Nandalal Bose. These three men sowed the seeds for the achievements of the younger, experimental artists of the present.

Today, the works of the early Bengal School hardly seem revolutionary. In spite of their role of pioneers, these artists usually did adhere to many traditional principles. They often ignored life about them, and drew their materials from romance and history and from religious literature, legends and mythology. A picture to them was "a beautiful, romantic dream of something that never was and never will be." Their formalized paintings have great charm, if not too much strength; and their undulating lines and pale washes of color sometimes achieve considerable beauty. However, the importance of the Bengal School lies less in its actual painting, than in the fact that it drew the attention of young Indian artists to the richness of material in the country's art.

Western Influence

While the Bengal painters painted the indigenous past, a parallel interest was developing in Western styles of painting. Through the impact of Western instructors, many young Indian artists were taking advanced studies in Europe. There they came under the influence of modern Western art movements.

These younger artists, aware of the need for a new vitality in Indian art, searched both abroad *and* within their own country for new ways to mould their painting. In this, they went a step further than the early Bengal School.

These European-trained artists brought about a change in theme in Indian art. Reality was no longer shunned — the peasant and the ploughman, the merchant and miner, would now be recorded with clarity and power. Beside the painters of "beautiful romantic dreams" grew up this new group of portrayers of the life about them. Here was a new kind of artist who was aware that India was a nation of planters and pickers as well as sacred cows; a nation of weavers and tree-cutters and miners, besides a trustee of temples. They did not cease to respect their native traditions, but extended them by injecting new forms and themes.

Most important among these artists who merged Indian and European art currents was Amrita Sher Gill. Amrita Sher Gill's work is symbolic of the impact of the West upon Indian art at its most creative. She succeeded in producing some of the finest, if not the finest, Indian works of art of this century.

After studying in Europe Amrita Sher Gill returned to India in 1934, compelled home by an intense desire to depict her native land. She expressed this longing thus: "It was the vision of a winter in India—desolate yet strangely beautiful—of endless tracks of luminous yellow-grey sand, of dark bodied, sad faced, incredibly thin men and women who move silently, looking almost like silhouettes, over which an indefinable melancholy reigns."

A New Vitality

Those words "indefinable melancholy" could serve as a perfect description of the emotional quality of Amrita Sher Gill's work. She lived to paint people, the long dark Indian types, and she drew her rich colors from the earth about her.

Amrita Sher Gill did not have long to paint her beloved land and people. Like Canada's Tom Thomson and England's Christopher Wood, her life was tragically short. She died in 1924, at the age of twenty-nine. Nevertheless, in her few years, she contributed immensely to Indian painting. She brought to it a new vitality and in her canvases pointed out fresh directions for others to follow.

Between the two extremes of the Bengal "never-never land" painters and the Westernized artists, the best known of living Indian creators is Jamini Roy. Roy is a strict follower of Indian folk traditions, but he has not hesitated to borrow from modern European art whatever best suited his purpose and helped to make more effective his indigenous Indian message.

Jamini Roy first studied the academic Western forms of art at the government School of Art in Calcutta. He became an extremely successful portrait painter and in his early 'thirties he was already well established. However, something in Jamini Roy's character rebelled at the "commercialism" of his success. He felt that his true creative ability was being smothered under the slick realism of his portrait painter's trade. Suddenly he deserted Calcutta, his wealthy patrons and his financial success, and retreated to his native village of Beliatore in Bengal.

In Beliatore, Jamini Roy persuaded a native craftsman to teach him primitive methods. At thirty-four, he decided to find for himself a new technique to express the age-old face of India. For hues he used native clays, dies and burnt coconut shells; for the bases of his pigment he mixed dust and tamarind juice. For canvas, he used homespun cotton. With these primitive materials, he slowly began to develop the patient method he now uses to create his simplified works of art. In colors Jamini Roy's paintings are almost monochrome, but in design they are strong and lyrical, and in spirit they speak of an ancient culture in the process of reawakening.

Apart from its foremost professional exponents, painting among the people of India today is becoming successfully widespread. Women especially are beginning to paint more than ever before. This is a novel trend. Music and dancing have long been taught in most Indian homes, but painting is a recent and less developed form of expression

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"Punjabi Girl," by Chughtai, one of India's leading modern artists. Chughtai's pictures are partly inspired by early Bengal art. His works are lyrical in line and color.

for women. Noteworthy among India's women artists and representative of two distinct trends, are Angela Trinidade and Rani Chanda. Angela Trinidade's works are mostly Christian themes done in the traditional Indian manner. Since there are more than 6,000,000 Christians in India, her work is representative of a fairly large group of similar artists. Rani Chanda was a protege of Nandalal Bose and Abanindranath Tagore. Her woodcuts and paintings depict the simple people among whom she lives in Sabtiniketan. Miss Chanda is an excellent example of the cultivation of many modern Indian women. She is a well known writer and dancer as well as painter.

Modern Indian art is far from rigid and exclusive. It is varied and exciting. There are vast differences in style, for example, between the highly traditional Bengal School paintings of Sushil Sarkar and the impressionism of D. P. Roy Chaudhury or the stylizations of Chughtai and A. G. Sen. The recent developments in Indian art indicate that Sadhu Sundar Singh's accusation that "the water of life has been offered to India in a western cup" no longer rigidly applies. Indians may drink or not as they please, and as much or little as they wish. But the influence of European art on Indian painting has been as fruitful as that of the East on the West.

With a population in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 peoples, it is apparent that Indian art and artists have much yet to do. During the past few decades, they have made a notable beginning towards their goal of a new art consciousness paralleling India's vigorous political consciousness. But they still have a great problem of mass education confronting them.

Art can do much to unite India. In the sub-continent there are more than forty-five races speaking two hundred languages. Painting speaks one language only — a visual language understood by all — and, through it, the artists of India can bridge the differences of caste and tongue and creed. By their work, the new Indian nation may be interpreted to the world.

• •

BAGATELLE

Road Hog

By KIMBALL McILROY

ED HAD first got the idea one night in Normandy. He and his friend Joe had been snatching a bite to eat beside their tank, and had got to talking about how with a tank a guy could sharpen up some of the road hogs at home. The idea had stuck in Ed's mind. After his discharge, he'd gone and had a talk with the War Assets people, and here he was. His wife thought he was a damn fool.

Ed didn't think so. . .

Half a mile ahead, an ancient sedan was chugging along with its left wheels well across the centre-line of the road. Ed pressed the accelerator to the floor.

When he came up behind the sedan he pulled as far to the left as he could and crept up beside the sedan. He caught a momentary glimpse of the driver's startled face as he pulled back on the right tiller bar.

There was a metallic crunching sound as the spinning tracks chewed into fenders and running board.

Another half-mile on, someone had parked a truck a good three feet out from the side of the road. Ed sheared one side off it with surgical neatness.

At a corner on the outskirts of town, a woman in a 1948 convertible signalled a right turn and then swung far over to the left. Ed gunned the tank and went past her on the right, just as she made the turn.

HE peered forward through his six-by-eight-inch port. Main Street stretched out before him, bustling with Saturday morning shoppers. He let her go. A day-dreaming jaywalker cast one horrified glance over his shoulder and barely managed to leap out of the way. An ancient Ford, blundering through a Stop sign, braked to a halt inches short of destruction.

Ed and his tank careened the rest of the way along Main Street cleared of traffic as if by magic. Automobiles and trucks were drawn over to the curb and even up on the sidewalk.

Leaving town, he approached the new development where he and Joe lived. He decided to go and show Joe, maybe pick him up. Joe would like this. He could see their twin houses ahead of him, where the road met another at a T junction.

Someone was trying to get past on his blind side. Ed jerked hard on the tiller bar and the tank's nose slewed sharply. Metal grated on metal. The other vehicle remained stubbornly alongside.

Ed decided to teach him a lesson, to swing left at the junction, straight across in front of him. He kept the accelerator pressed to the floor. They were almost at the junction.

At the last moment, he drew the left tiller bar back against his knee.

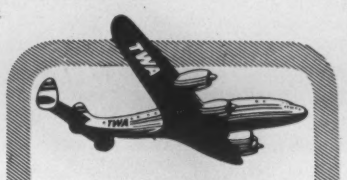
The tank started to swing to the left and met resistance. Ed jerked the tiller bar. Tracks fought with the macadam.

Locked, the two vehicles went across the junction, jumped the curb, and sliced into the lawns beyond. Ed had his foot off the accelerator now and was tugging desperately on both tiller bars, but it was too late. Slewing tracks dug deep into the neat green lawns. Two tidy gardens disappeared.

The tank came to a splintering halt against the front of Ed's house, spinning to face the way it had come.

Through his port, Ed ruefully regarded the path of destruction. He heard a door slam and saw his wife coming down their ruined front steps, tight-lipped and angry.

He looked at the other vehicle, at the earth-covered tracks, at the transmission-housing draped with uprooted plants, at the small rectangular port of the driver's compartment which framed Joe's startled, incredulous face.



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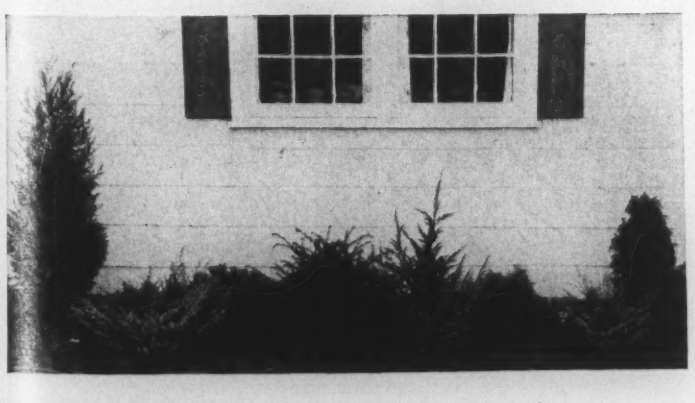

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Let's Learn the Story About Those D.P.'s

By MARY L. ASKIM

Now that thousands of displaced persons from Europe are being admitted to Canada, you may have an ex-D.P. for a neighbor, an employee, or a friend. Too often in the past we established Canadians have failed to understand new Canadians because we knew little or nothing of their life before coming to Canada. What made the D.P.'s D.P.'s? To answer that question we will have to review the events which made the D.P.'s homeless exiles, which forced them to work for a war machine they hated, and which have kept them since the war the virtual prisoners of their allies and liberators.

If present plans materialize, D.P.'s and their children will be figuring prominently in Canadian economy, politics, and arts by 1960. We ought to know the kind of people they are.

WHAT follows is the story of one D.P. family as revealed by letters to relatives in Canada. The writer of these letters, a graduate of Tartu University and the wife of a veterinary surgeon of Joegeva, Estonia, was, until 1938, an ordinary happy housewife and mother of three children. She lived in an eight-roomed house on the outskirts of the town, had many friends and the serene mind which comes from material and emotional security. Sometimes her husband and his friends talked of the growing danger from Soviet Russia—Estonia had gained her independence from Russia in 1921, and was a thriving democracy—but Linda Kuk poo-poohed these fears. She wrote frequent letters to relatives who had emigrated to Canada, describing life in Estonia as progressive and good and telling of her husband's work as government veterinary inspector for the Joegeva district.

Red Soldiers Everywhere

In 1938 the Russians forced Estonia to sign a treaty by which Russia gained the right to garrison the Baltic ports, to move troops across Estonia, and to establish air bases on the islands along the coast. Many Estonians saw in this the beginning of Red domination, and Mrs. Kuk comments as follows in a letter received in Canada September 1, 1939:

"A few months ago President Pats announced this new treaty with Russia. You will have read about it in the newspapers. There are Red soldiers everywhere, not just in the coast towns. You would be surprised which ones of our old friends are hurrying to join the Communists! Things are happening here which you would hardly believe, but then, you know something of the Reds. At any rate, Nicolai and I have decided to leave Estonia and come to America, if that can be arranged. Please make inquiries and let us know about coming to Canada. Our life here is growing more impossible every day . . . ."

This was the last communication from the Kuks for over six years! On November 23, 1945, a Red Cross message came from a Displaced Persons' camp in Bavaria, Germany, asking if Mrs. Kuk's Canadian relatives still lived at the same address.

"Nicolai, myself, and two younger children safe," the rest of the message read. No mention was made of the eldest child who had been called Nicolai after his father.

Several months after the Red Cross message a letter reached Canada from an Estonian D.P. Camp at Klein-Heubach, Germany, in the American Occupation Zone.

"Dear Aunt Maria," the letter reads, "it was such a blessing to know that you, of our family, are still living in the same place. Have you heard anything of Mother, or Nora? I have heard nothing since we left Joegeva. I am afraid that they lost their lives in the bombing of Tartu. I know that they would get in touch with you if they could. Please send word if you have heard anything."

Elder Boy Killed

Mrs. Kuk's mother and sister later wrote "Aunt Maria" from Poland: "The last few years have been bad ones for us and our present position is not good. Living in a D.P. camp is good neither for the children nor for us, but we are looking forward to a normal life again. We hope to come to Canada to start fresh.

"You will have learned from the Red Cross message that we have lost Nicolai, our eldest boy. He was killed in the bombing of our house in Joegeva, but to begin at the beginning.

"When we saw clearly in 1939 that the Reds would end by taking over Estonia completely, we made an attempt to escape and went to the port of Baldiski by night to try to board a Swedish ship, but as early as that the Russians were policing the coast to prevent any escapes and we had to turn back to our house again.

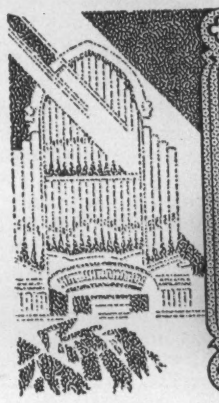
"The Red Occupation in 1940-1 was simply a nightmare, but I don't need to explain to you what the Reds are like. We were lucky that Nicolai was not sent away to Siberia, as many were.

"The Germans occupied Joegeva on July 23, 1941. The months until October 1943, when the Reds began attacking again, were not easy, either, I can tell you, and after that we were always in danger of bombing from the Red planes. In March, 1944, our house was bombed, and there our son, Nicolai, lost his life. My husband, the two younger children, and I made our way to an old friend's farm, about eleven miles distant from Joegeva. We stayed there until August, 1944.

"When the Russians were in Tartu (50 miles distant) we decided to try again to flee to Sweden. We heard many stories of Estonians who had been caught by the Germans doing just that and who had their boats shot away from beneath them, but we decided to risk it anyway. On August 27, 1944, we left Joegeva when the front was barely 15 miles away. We took only hand luggage and set out for Tallinn (the capital of Estonia and the chief port) and were very happy to be put on a ship which the German authorities said was sailing for Sweden. The sea journey lasted three nights and days and then we were put ashore at Gotenhaven (now Gdynia), the then German port, as fresh slave laborers for Hitler's war machine.

"Nicolai was sent to Emden to work and the children and I were sent to Munich. The months which followed were a real hell on earth. No word from Nicolai, and air bombings, sometimes as many as six in a day. In February Nicolai made his way to Munich and found us. We went to live in the country because Nicolai began helping the farmers and they gave him food. We decided to try to stay near Munich since we believed that the English or the Americans would occupy that area. In case anything went wrong and we were captured by either the Reds or the Germans and things got too bad we had poison.

"On April 13, 1945, the Americans



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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832. Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

Linda (above) and Nicolai Kuk (below) met in 1924 at Tartu University, Estonia, and married a year later.

Nicolai became a veterinary surgeon and the family lived a normal life until 1938. The picture at the foot of this page shows the Kuks today with their two surviving children.

came to Stadtstern without opposition. As soon as they arrived our life became easier. But then the Russians occupied Saxony and Thuringia and we were barely 15 miles away from them, so the U.S. Military Government sent us to the Estonian D.P. Camp at Klein-Heubach.

"Life in camp is not good, of course. The worst now is that Nicolai has nothing to do and has time to worry. I am worried, too, about the children. They are just in the years when they should eat heartily of the right things.

"Isn't life strange? Do you remember when we used to visit together and laugh so very much? It is hard to think that your children are all grown now and that your sons were fighting in the war. Can you still understand Estonian? Please write how things are with you.

"Elga our daughter, is very nervous, but that is not surprising. Erik is our sunshine. He helps us over Nicolai's death. We are not afraid about him. He will be all right.

"We will wait for a letter from you with anxious hearts. Perhaps it may tell us that your authorities will permit us to come to Canada.

Your niece,
Linda."

The Kuks after fleeing Estonia and the Russians were forced to work by the Germans. They are now living in a European D.P. camp and hope to be permitted to come to Canada.

Later letters from Mrs. Kuk give glimpses of life in a D.P. camp.

"There are about one thousand Estonians in this camp. It is an old barracks and there are three to four families to one room. The corners are divided off by blankets. The D.P. is a dreadful being, continuously torn between hope and despair, depending on the report of the immigration commissioner. We are only eight in one room, but that is enough! However, we will last it through. The irony of fate is that we live in a herd, just like on a Russian communal farm. The Communists are mental and spiritual cripples. No normal human being can live like them.

"Life is getting more and more difficult. What is saving us now is fruit. What will happen in the winter I cannot say, because this year the crop was a complete failure. Practically every day I go hunting and most days I do not return empty-handed. To-day I found some grapes for the children. Without these things it would be impossible to live. Elga has had to go to a sanitarium for a month, but she is gaining weight, now.

"Elga can speak English quite well, now, and Nicolai is teaching Erik. We are studying Canadian history and politics, too. Nicolai and the children take the lessons very seriously. For myself our daily life is my course for study. To make a pair of pants for Erik from a dunnage bag requires concentration. . ."

One day you may meet the Kuks, ex-D.P.'s, potential Canadians, on your street. They will have travelled a long hard road to their second home in a democratic country. Please don't laugh at them if they take their new citizenship very seriously. They expect such big things from Canada — good food, education for the children, a chance to work and a right to happiness—all the things they have done without so long.

PERSPECTIVE

SOME day kind Time shall set me up
Upon a hill of years,
Where I may backward gaze, and see
(Trod by my hopes and fears)
A long road wind, and down its way
A far-off place of tears.

But now when grief is close to me,
Little I care to know
That in the healing hand of Time
(Time that is so slow!)
Its form to a pale memory
Shall softly, softly grow.

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Story of the Canadian Army One of Splendid Achievement

THE CANADIAN ARMY, 1939-45—by Colonel C. P. Stacey, O.B.E., A.M., Ph.D.—*Ottawa, The King's Printer* —$2.50.

TASTE, imagination and a definite sense of history have gone into the writing and production of the Canadian Army's official war record. This has been backed by sound scholarship and diligent research and made vivid by the intelligent provision by the Army of trained historical personnel actually in the field at the time of the occurrences set down. But best of all the book has been able to capture and retain the peculiar spirit and philosophy of the overseas Canadians; an easy, seemingly casual, method of doing things which masked a very high degree of intelligence and competence. Practically every Canadian will want to read the book and to share in the pride of achievement which it sets forth.

Characteristically, the work is without artificial glamor but the very mildness of its story emphasizes the sense of mighty undertakings and valiant doings. Particularly apt is the choice of the introductory quotation from Howard of Effingham: "God send me to see suche a company together agayne when need is". It may be of some comfort to recollect that, for all the vehemence of its dispersal and civilian engulfment, the spirit of that Army does live on. Should it by any chance have somewhat waned, this book which is the Army's own, will prove refreshing and revivifying.

COL. C. P. STACEY

Other Spheres

Within its modest compass of some 350 pages, including appendices and indexes, the book manages to present a satisfyingly well-rounded account of all the military enterprises undertaken during the war years. The three main phases—England, Italy and Northwest Europe, which have been previously covered in three smaller official publications —are here expanded and supplemented by the record of the minor, but important, contributions made in other spheres. These include not only Pacific operations with the tragic episode of Hong Kong, but the contributions which Canadians made in Special Service Forces, the European underground, Civil Affairs, Forestry and smaller garrison duties. Omissions undoubtedly there are but these are greatly overshadowed by the vast deal of material so compactly marshalled; selection must have been a difficult problem indeed.

Apart from his task of supervision and compilation Colonel Stacey writes with distinction and much felicity of phrase; the result is that a great part of the book is delightfully quotable. In his preface, he notes that ". . . the object is to tell the Canadian citizen what his Army accomplished in the last war, and to provide him, perhaps, with the means of forming an intelligent judgment on military issues that may confront him in the future." And in his conclusion he makes a point which should bear beneficial fruit for the future of this country: " to many Canadians, returning from service abroad, who had grown accustomed to thinking of themselves as Canadians, and not as citizens of Nova Scotia or British Columbia, of Toronto or Montreal or Winnipeg, the rediscovery of the abiding localism of Canadian life came as a shock, and not a pleasant one. That localism, it is to be hoped, suffered some permanent weakening as a result of the experiences of Canadian men and women during the years between 1939 and 1945."

Best of all, perhaps, is this simple tribute: "They left a trail of triumphs behind them, and did honor to their country wherever they set the print of their hobnailed boots." No Army could expect, or merit, a greater accolade, or fairer speaking, than that.

Quality Job

A brief review does not permit of detailed analysis of either the long period of training or of the extensive campaigns which the Canadian Army waged. It must suffice to note that the narrative is extremely readable, the geographical background makes sense, the use of names is employed to pinpoint places and events but without overdoing, and that participants will be able easily to identify landmarks for memory. The maps, as they should, are designed to open outside the printed pages to facilitate following, and are well and accurately drawn. Twelve color illustrations by noted Canadian war artists, including Majors Charles Comfort and Will Ogilvie, are published and lend glowing life to the text; end papers cover Northwest Europe and Italy respectively and the jacket is attractive both as to design and illustration. The overall plan and execution of the book is such as to make it readily understandable to the non-technical reader and at the same time not to offend those professional (for the time) architects of the great machine who spoke only the curious alphabetese which was the living language of the period. Appendices make the organization of the force as clear as possible, for its complexity, and three subject indexes facilitate reference. Colonel Stacey and his staff have rendered devoted service and merit the warmest congratulation; production of the book, which is a purchaser's bargain at the price, has been maintained at the high quality of the whole enterprise.

Publication just three years after VE day (a striking contrast to the between-the-wars period, which produced Vol. 1 of 1914-18 as a curtain raiser to 1939) with the concomitant fact that a majority of the senior participants in the events related are not only alive but still employed by the Government, has obviously militated against complete revelation of both policy and practice. This is the chief criticism, and it is a serious one, which can be levelled against the book. Near apoplexy is still occasioned among a few in Ottawa at the mere mention of certain of the less attractive features of the war years; what seems to be forgotten is that in every war both sides make mistakes, and very grave ones. This note of caution appears at the outset in the volume for while it is announced as "An Official Historical Summary" published by authority of the Minister of National Defence, an introductory note backs water by stating that "the inferences drawn and the opinions expressed are those of the author himself, and the Department is in no way responsible for his reading or presentation of the facts as stated." This is an evasive device, recently adopted in Washington, and is not one to be admired anywhere.

It is not to be expected that an official publication would afford much satisfaction to partisan politicians or frustrated persons yet fuller inclusion of unpleasant details, rather than seeming attempt at justification, might have been more satisfying to the Muse of History. Dieppe and Hong Kong were tragedies and tragedies are part of war and deserve their full place in a complete

(*Continued on next page*)

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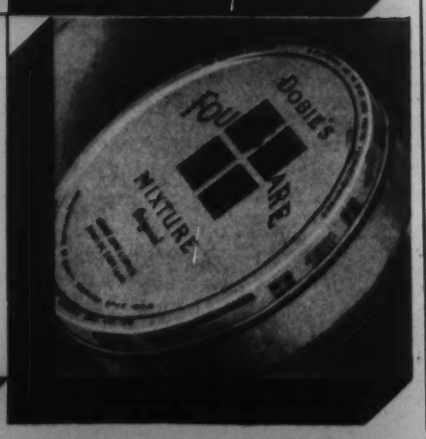

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Tale of the Price of Freedom And a Man Who Could Pay It

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

MIRABEAU—by Antonina Vallentin—Macmillan—$5.75.

NOWADAYS so many people seem ready, almost anxious, to sell this or that freedom for some tangible or immediate advantage that it is good to read a book on how hard freedom is to buy. Gabriel de Mirabeau spent most of his life trying to get the French monarchy and its dissolute scheming court, to establish various forms of freedom and then he spent the last two years of his life, in the Revolutionary assembly, trying to protect the freedoms that had been won from overthrow by a new autocracy.

He had plenty of experience of the hard hand of irresponsible and autocratic power. It all began, not because he preached unpopular principles, but simply because his father, an extraordinarily bigoted and vindictive man and a bit of a genius, had not the slightest patience and understanding for his son who was a very great genius. The father tried to "put away" the son. After various milder forms of confinement at the hands of his father, who was able to get *lettres de cachet* for the purpose from his friends at court, the young man spent three years in a dungeon in the great prison of Vincennes. It was there that he secretly wrote his first great book, which was, naturally, on the iniquities of despotism.

Bed to Politics

In prison or out, at home in France or in exile in England, Holland or Germany, he worked prodigiously. Although very ugly and scarred by smallpox, he was exceedingly attractive, persuasive — and seductive. If his biographer had been an American novelist the sheets of the book would be little but bed-linen, but Madam Vallentin, while no puritan, produces no pornography. One can think of Canadian politicians who ruined their careers by amorous indiscretions; but for Mirabeau indiscretions actually led into politics. In his earlier life his chief efforts in oratory and forensics were in self-defence in law suits brought against him on behalf of the women he did or did not marry. In Aix he first got into the public eye by his adroit defence when his wealthy, aristocratic, and unpopular wife sued for divorce (he proved she herself had committed adultery); he was later elected to the Revolutionary assembly to represent that town.

When the assembly was formed, in 1789, Mirabeau immediately became one of its leaders, probably, during his lifetime, its greatest leader. He was a moderate, working for a constitutional monarchy like the English against the more irresponsible forces of republicanism on the left and the schem ing counter-revolutionary royalists on the right. Time after time he carried his point in the assembly by sheer force of argument and brilliance of oratory. But neither extreme could really be pulled towards the center and, as he foresaw with his usual political acumen, the pieces of the government flew apart almost as soon as he was no longer alive to hold them together. It is perhaps impossible to be a moderate revolutionary, but Mirabeau's life was spent in doing the impossible.

Some twenty volumes of his works remain, including letters of state and letters of love. Madam Vallentin has apparently drawn heavily on these first-hand sources because her biography is alive with Mirabeau's own words. In spite of this the story, which is strictly chronological, sometimes bogs down in a mass of details. And while the translation from the French by Mr. E. W. Dickes seems flawless a reader who does not know much about French history will be puzzled at many points. A few pages of introduction in the English translation, on the political and economic postion of France just before the Revolution, and a few more footnotes (there is only one, and if that one why not more?) to explain *lettres de cachet*, and *parlement*, and a number of other terms and references, would have helped greatly.

However, if you are interested in freedom, in the price to be paid for it, and in the sort of man who can pay the price, these minor obstacles will not block your way to the last page.

ANTONINA VALLENTIN

Canadian Army

(*Continued from Page* 24)

story; unfortunately in Canada they are still practical politics and Canadians must still wait for complete summation. One mistake which a Government never makes, in war or peace, is the gratuitous supply of ammunition to its enemies. In a third matter of some debate, the retirement of General McNaughton as commander of the First Canadian Army, it must be noted that the book frankly relates that this arose as to divergence of opinion as to the whole or piecemeal employment of the Canadian forces and "It was as the result of discussions *conducted directly between the two governments in Ottawa and London* that a decision was made in April, 1943 to detach the 1st Canadian Division and the 1st Canadian Army Tank Brigade to take part in the assault on Sicily."

Again our history is notably silent on the conflicts and pressures which existed, and not necessarily so, among the higher echelons and personalities. Anyone who was at all involved realizes that at times, affairs were far from sweetness and light; in fact the bitter, internecine *Indianerkrieg* remains one of the more fascinating stories which may never be told. But it is possible that some enterprising publisher might assemble a bevy of uninhibited generals and compile an anthology under some such title as "Who Fired Me But Not Why" or, since there were some notable survivors, "Why I Was Not Fired". Such goings on may be neither admirable nor particularly ethically acceptable; it is only because they did have some effect on the march of events that they might have been included.

In the meantime the historical structure which Colonel Stacey has built is a wholesome and solid and satisfying one and is an enduring tribute to the men and women of Canada who marched and fought and endured. If, in the future, some less discriminating persons may wish to paint the windows with gaudier colors, that will enliven, but will not enrich, a gallant record.

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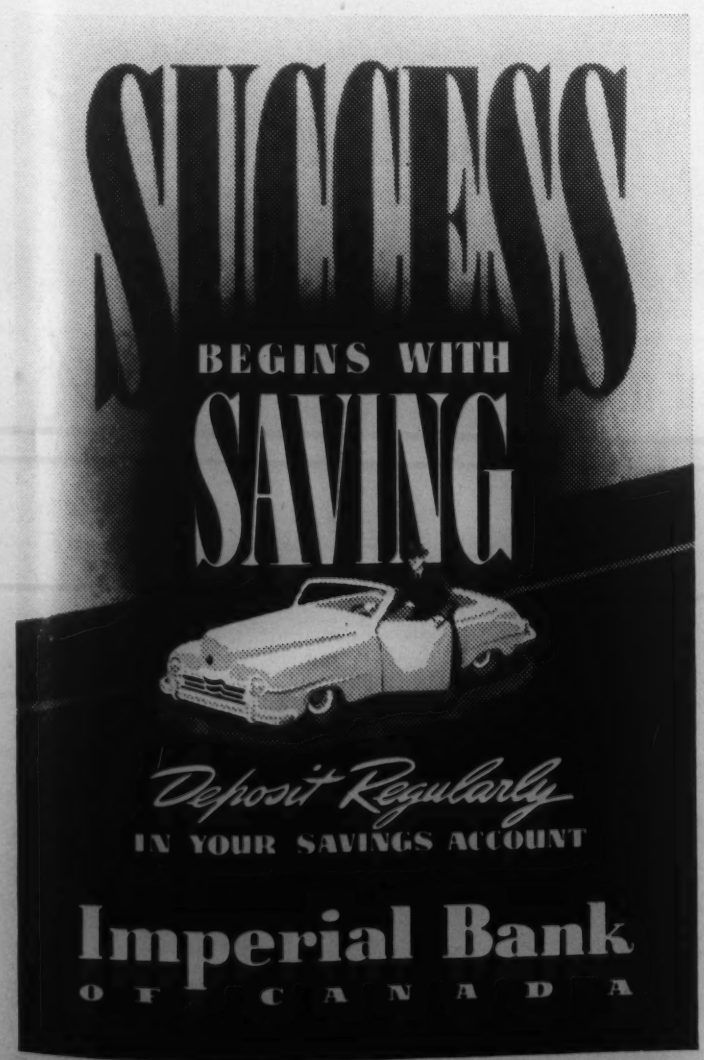

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Plato's Once Fair City Now Cold Sanctuary

By JULIE HANIDIS

A Canadian woman, who married a Greek naval officer and now lives in Athens, tells a heart-touching tale of refugees streaming into Athens from the government-guerilla battlefields in northern Greece. So congested has Athens become that today the city shelters one-fifth of the entire population of Greece. Most of the refugees find existence a particularly difficult problem.

Athens.

IT IS early morning and the street hawkers have begun to peddle their wares — fish, oranges, vegetable greens and eggs. The air is filled with the echoes of their hoarse cries. A burning spring sun forces its way through the unpainted shutters of an old two storey cement house in the Kolonaki district—the Mayfair of Athens.

The bright glare rests on a face which tells a story of much suffering. It is the face of a young woman barely twenty-five but the ravages of privation have left a cruel and wanton mark. She bears the look of one who has lain beaten and defeated for many centuries. She turns away from this early morning sun which is as merciless as everything else in her life today.

When she moves she disturbs the child beside her. It cries, *"thelo na fao"* (I want to eat). The woman looks down on the floor beside her where her eight-year-old son lies sleeping. They have not eaten a morsel of food since yesterday noon when the owner of the house sent them a bowl of soured boiled beans.

The young woman has a kindly soul; she is heartened by the fact that she is not alone in her misery. She hates and fears the cold inhospitable shoulder of the capital, Athens. She wants to return to her home in Northern Thrace. The woman does not understand that the whole world is interested in her return. But unless peace promises to reign throughout the world she cannot leave Athens. Hers is the fate of a hunted animal; for she, Maria Davisinis, is a refugee, a Greek refugee, forced to flee from the Communist terrorized area of Northern Greece. That is today's number one trouble spot of the world.

Like Maria Davisinis, hundreds of thousands of rebel-stricken refugees are fleeing for their lives and flocking to the cities, away from their homes where the Andartes are committing monstrous atrocities. Today they are kidnapping and sending into Communist-held territory small Greek children. Maria's husband was killed by the Communists. His worldly possessions included eleven gold pounds which Maria spent for transportation to Athens. Had it not been for the kindness of a woman who had herself once been a refugee Maria and her children would not have found shelter.

The refugee problem in Greece is serious. Athens alone today houses one-fifth of the entire population of Greece. This once gay city is no longer the Paris of the Balkans but a stamping ground for hungry, frightened, terror-stricken people from all parts of Greece. The streets swarm with people carrying *bogalakia* bundles of their worldly possessions. When night falls one wonders where do all of these people go. Where do they sleep? How do they live? They are human beings and have a right to be treated as such. They need to be fed, clothed and sheltered. Once again Greece has the refugee problem to cope with and she will emerge triumphant as she did after the Smyrna disaster in 1922 when she absorbed over a million homeless people.

Refugee Housing

How does a refugee live? They double up or triple with other families. Nineteen persons have been known to live in one small room which could only easily accommodate six. A great many of these people are ill and suffering from communicable diseases. They have no home life—only a roof over their heads. How do they purchase the pitiful food they eat? Old women and men beg on street corners or house canvass. Small boys and girls sell cigarettes and flowers on the streets of this ancient city which once knew such boundless glory. A great many street urchins clutter the entrances of hotels which house foreigners. One thing worthy of note is that foreigners whose families have never been subjected to starvation never refuse a beggar.

A touching and common sight is girls of extremely tender age peddling limp clusters of violets in gaudy taverns and nightclubs in the early hours of the morning. The harvest these children reap is a profitable one. Their daily income far exceeds that of a civil servant. What is to become of these children later on? Will they become useful citizens when at ten years of age they are shrewd traders?

Those who canvass from house to house in order to live usually have a small ragged child in tow. One particularly wretched creature who has been begging in our neighborhood for a few weeks bears the appearance of having been carried off the field of battle ten minutes earlier after hurried first aid treatment. His left arm is swathed in dirty bandages and there is a blood spot above the wrist. His right is also bandaged. His clothes are ragged and he wears an old pair of shoes only when it is very cold. I know perfectly well that this man is well and able. He is a refugee without means to live. His bandages are camouflage to arouse the sympathy of those who open their doors to him. Some give and others do not. This man has no alternative but to beg.

A refugee with even a small degree of culture has a far easier time. He or she may give language lessons or teach music and somehow fit into the topsy-turvy pattern of life in Athens today. I know of a great many cases of this kind. But the man who is illiterate, the man who has tilled the soil of his beloved Greece, he who harvests her olives and grapes, is the forgotten man. He wanders around the streets of the city where Plato's "Republic" was born—a modern pariah, forgotten, abused, an untouchable.

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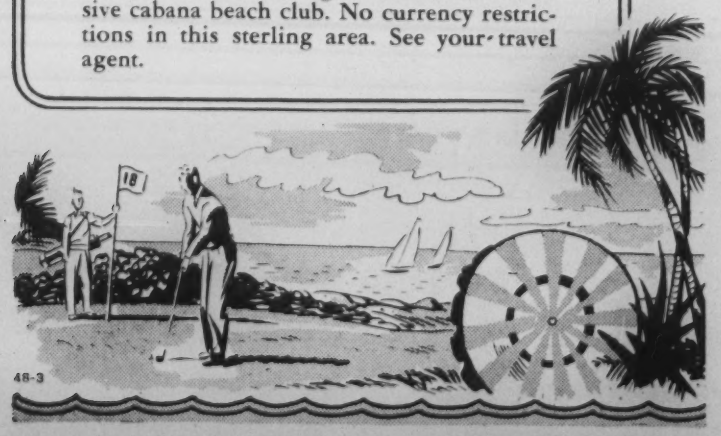

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SCIENCE FRONT

Milquetoast Can Beat Timidity With Better Body Chemistry

BY EDWARD PODOLSKY

WHAT we are, how we act and behave and how we think and feel —all are determined by the external environment and the internal environment. The external environment consists of our surroundings and how they impinge upon our consciousness. The internal environment consists of tissues, organs and fluids and the chemical elements that go into them.

For the most part our actions are governed by chemistry, pure and simple. Consider timidity, for instance. For the most part timidity is a condition brought about by a definite lack of certain very essential elements in the bodily chemistry. One of these is thiamin hydrochloride; another is pantothenic acid and still another is testosterone proprionate.

Not so long ago it was found that soldiers who enlisted from homes where a well-balanced meal was always served, a meal rich in thiamin particularly, were bright, cooperative and willing to undergo any hazardous task. On the other hand, men who enlisted from homes where meals were meagre and the diet notably lacking in thiamin were physically and mentally depressed and were inclined to be timid.

Dr. Russell M. Wilder, one of America's greatest nutritionists, and his associate, Dr. Ray Williams, have been very much interested in the effects of thiamin starvation. They have found that thiamin lack in the diet is associated with, or responsible for the state known as lack of morale, lack of initiative and timidity.

If you take a man or a woman and deprive him or her of foods containing thiamin for any length of time, say two to three weeks, they will develop certain well-defined symptoms. These are inability to concentrate, poor memory, self-consciousness, awkwardness, depression, anxiety and a feeling of inferiority.

Physicians are beginning to note that many chronic cases of poor morale, dread and chronic fear which they see in their offices are simply due to diets lacking in thiamin. After being put on a thiamin rich diet, morale is improved, all feelings of depression and inferiority disappear and the mental attitude is much improved.

A very interesting point in connection with thiamin starvation and war should be mentioned at this point. Hitler had at his beck and call nutritionists who knew all about thiamin starvation and its effect on morale. Hitler put to practical use this very important bit of information.

During one of his discussions with his one-time friend, Otto Stasser, Hitler said: "For me there is no such thing as a negotiated peace; for me there is only the physical and psychological extermination of the enemy. If you leave the enemy so much as the breath of life, he will dream of revenge and at the very first opportunity when you are in difficulties, attack you. Man is a beast that cannot be trained; but today science puts at our disposal the means to destroy people physically and psychologically."

Hitler put his scientific weapon into use among his conquered people. He carefully planned their diets to exclude thiamin. That was his secret weapon to prevent uprising and rebellion: thiamin starvation. Give a man who is thiamin-starved a gun and he will lack the courage to use it.

Hitler's Technique

Thiamin is found in abundance in rather few foods and that is why Hitler was able to keep his conquered peoples thiamin-starved and lacking in courage to rise and revolt. Thiamin is found in whole grain cereals, peas, beans and lean meats. All these foods were denied the civil populace in conquered territories, much reduced inside Germany, but plentifully supplied the Nazi armies.

Thiamin was discovered by an American chemist who spent 23 years looking for it. He is Dr. Williams and his discovery is one of the greatest in modern times. It is possible to enrich foods with thiamin and thus keep up the thiamin level within normal limits in the body. Thiamin enriched foods were widely used in England during its crises, and that is one of the reasons accounting for the superb courage of the English under the rain of Nazi bombs.

The lack of testosterone proprionate in men is quite likely, among other things, to cause timidity. Dr. Pratt reported that one of the men whom he had been treating with testosterone proprionate and who therefore had quite a bit of the substance in his blood stream had acquired a marked penchant to argue with cab-drivers. In his normal state, when testosterone proprionate was present in scanty amounts in his system, he was a very mild and timid man. Another interesting observation was that of Drs. Howard and Vest who reported that a boy three and a half years of age behaved very aggressively toward his ward mates while he was undergoing treatment with testosterone proprionate, but who, when observed a year after cessation of treatment, seemed to be over-conciliatory and over-solicitous when these elements fell to below normal in his blood stream.

Emotional Instability

The individual who suffers from a lack of testosterone proprionate in his system is inclined to be a timid soul. He is generally disturbed, anxious and broken in spirit. He is inclined to manifest emotional instability characterized by sudden uncontrollable shifts in mood, by tendencies to break down into tears. Initiative is lacking and courage is not one of his traits.

Thyroxin is another chemical required to overcome timidity. Thyroxin deficiency results in timidity, lack of initiative, chronic exhaustion and lack of mental and physical endurance. Closely related to thyroxin is another very important chemical elaborated by the human body, adrenalin, a lack of which causes fatigability and general ineffectiveness. Timidity and lack of ordinary physical and mental energy to carry on is quite characteristic when this element is present in limited amounts in the blood stream.

Sugar is another important chemical in the makeup of human character. Lowered sugar levels in the body fluids which is persisted in for any length of time will result in a slump in mental and physical endurance, anxiety, apprehension and timidity. The timid individual is one who lacks chemicals in his system, energy-producing chemicals, such as sugar, adrenalin, thyroxin, testosterone proprionate and thiamin.

Another important element deficiency which tends to create the Milquetoast type of personality is calcium or lime. Several years ago Dr. Gault placed a series of timid, dependent, emotionally unstable individuals on calcium rations and within a period of 24 to 48 hours found that most of these individuals experienced a feeling of increased well-being, the nervousness and apprehension disappeared, and the feeling of fatigue and timidity also vanished.

Dr. Walter Timme has made exhaustive studies on the relation of calcium to personality changes. He found that calcium and the secretions of the parathyroid glands act very closely together. When there is a lack of calcium in the body there is usually also a deficiency of calcium. When this occurs there is a decrease in physical energy, initiative and the individual is usually inclined to be timid and unresourceful. By raising the calcium level these defects are usually corrected.

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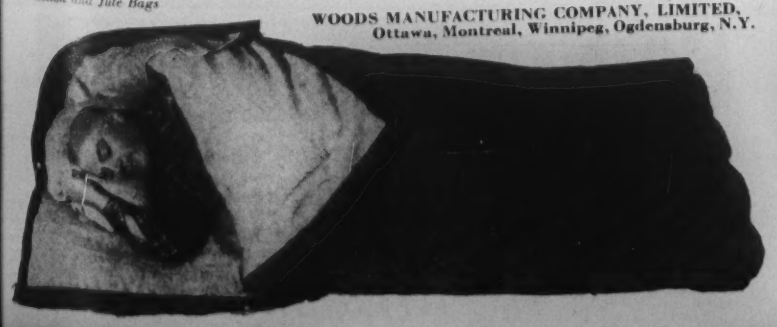

Drama Festival Shows

(Continued from Page 3)

In this matter of credits, also, there is another highly significant fact. The adjudicator named six entries as coming up for consideration for the trophy. Of these, three were French and three were English; but the three French were one hundred per cent of the entries in that language, whereas the three English were picked from among eleven, eight of which went into the discard. This is probably due chiefly to two factors: (1) the French take this sort of thing more seriously, and (2) the French are systematically trained in good delivery of the spoken word throughout their educational process. It should be added that all three French entries were short plays; the French entered no full-length drama.

The question of the long play versus the short play is also significant. It may as well be admitted that now-a-days the producer entering a short play in English gets little except the honor of representing his region and the chance of landing a personal award for one of his players. The full-length play has an overwhelming advantage, in the opportunity that it affords for the development of the chief characters, which in a one-acter are bound to be almost static. In the regionals it is often not necessary to offer a full-length play, because it is easy to win with a first-class short one; but any producer with designs on the trophy should make his people do a long play.

In a hurriedly written story for last week's issue I stated that Mr. Speaight had given the award for best English entry other than the trophy to the M.R.T. for its "Barretts" production. This was an error, though I suspect that a popular vote might have given that result rather than "Papa Is All," the offering of the Ottawa Drama League under Arthur Clare. This latter was the opening bill of the week, and Mr. Speaight apparently revised his opinion of it a good deal after sleeping on it for several nights.

Less Than Just

The play, by Patterson Greene, is a rather simple tale of a Pennsylvania Mennonite family whose younger generation is being assimilated away from strict Mennonite practices. The mother is torn between a lifelong habit of servitude to a brutal, miserly and highly religious father (the whole week was singularly full of tyrannical parents) and her love for her freedom-seeking children. Mr. Speaight was less than just on Monday to Jessie Pitkethly as Mama, in failing to recognize that her dead-level delivery (which was actually relieved a good deal during the few minutes when Papa was supposed to be dead) was strictly in character, being the result of a life-long suppression of all individuality. However he made up for this by eventually giving that actress an individual citation and ranking the production next to "Saint Joan."

Of the seven Ontario-and-Quebec entries, two were French, and two of the English ones were dealt with in last week's issue, while one has just been discussed. The remaining two were one-acters, and as with the westerners, a single one-acter was the only entry of Canadian composition. In these short pieces, the Toronto Alumnae were heavily overbalanced in Ruth Gordon's "Years Ago" by the notable character comedian Alex McKee whom they had secured for the male lead; the performance as a whole was entertaining but lacked body.

The Canadian piece was "Eros at Breakfast" by Robertson Davies, better known as Marchbanks of the Marchbanks Diary. I had seen a sort of skeleton of this, the bare lines of the dialogue and little more, by the M.R.T. Workshop a few weeks ago, and to see it richly tricked out in flesh and garments by the Ottawa Workshop, before an Ottawa audience which knew what the bureaucracy satire was about, was a delightful experience. Within its genre it is a brilliant effort, and as entertainment it is most effective, but the genre is too slight to give it much chance in competition. It won the best Canadian play prize.

Of the six entries from the West, one was French and accompanied another entry in English from that highly bilingual centre, Winnipeg. The cities of Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver sent one each. Of all these only the Vancouver entry was a full-length play. The Winnipeg French entry was under the direction of a very brilliant artist, Mme. Pauline Boutal, who in 1938 won the Lady Tweedsmuir Memento for best performance by a woman; she did not play herself this time but her players got the best-French-performance plaque after the Compagnons had been eliminated, and they certainly gave one of the finest shows of the Festival.

Outside Gates of Heaven

The Winnipeg English entry was by the University of Manitoba Dramatic Society, and suffered from the limitations of a mainly undergraduate cast. Also it was a new Canadian play and had to be "created," which is always harder than reproducing an old play. The piece was "John Doe," an imaginative and symbolic episode "outside the gates of heaven" by Bernard Dryer, a former University of Alberta man now teaching in the States. Bob Gardiner received high praise for his juvenile lead.

Saskatoon Little Theatre took a "safe" course with that eminently successful bit of theatre, "The Rope" by Eugene O'Neill, but damaged its prospects severely by playing it at a very slow tempo, a method which amateurs are too apt to think impressive. The adjudicator rightly paid his respects to Donnie Roberts as the half-witted girl Mary, but she had the great advantage that her work is all solo, and she did not have to conform to the timing of the others.

Calgary's Workshop 14 sent a three-character frolic in Richard Holbrook's adaptation of the mediaeval farce "Pierre Patelin." One imagines that it should be capable of a less knock-about interpretation than it received, but it was given with great spirit and energy.

Edmonton sent a half-bill in the shape of four episodes from Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina." These are not so hard to do as they seem if you can get people who look like the Queen and the Prince Consort, and in this matter the producer did reasonably well, but the adjudicator was right in recognizing Sue Laycock's Duchess as the one solidly projected character in the cast.

Psychological Comedy

I personally found the Vancouver offering of "The Silver Cord" by Sydney Howard quite as interesting as "Papa Is All," which won the Festival plaque; but that is partly because "Papa Is All" is somewhat melodramatic, while "The Silver Cord" is psychological comedy drama. Admittedly it had some weak spots in performance. The piece deals with that special kind of mother-and-son relationship which is not uncommon in these days when property is so largely in the hands of widows, and which leads to the mother's dominating the son to the length of destroying any relationship he may seek to establish with another woman, even in marriage.

It was notable for two good "juvenile lead" performances in the two sons, and a truly astonishing achievement in a most realistic and penetrating portrait of the mother by Joy Coghill, a girl just out of U.B.C. who imitated to perfection the physique, voice and gesture of a woman of fifty and gave a devastating picture of the motivation of the character. (Perhaps a real woman of fifty would have been slightly less cruel to Mrs. Phelps.)

Sonya Britton and Sheila Norman-Martin as the young women attached to the two sons were handicapped by the fact that one of them was a late substitute and they were wrongly cast for type, being much better suited to play the other way round, but they did clever and interesting work.

The Saint John Theatre Guild produced a one-act piece by Harry Kemp entitled "Boccaccio's Untold Tale," to the choice of which it cannot possibly have been guided by any other reasons than the facts that it is obtainable in a Samuel French book, the performing rights are cheap, and there is an opportunity for magnificent costuming for the leading lady. It is a gory episode in blank verse, which cannot be distinguished from prose by anything except the fact that it is broken into feet, and which was delivered as prose by the players. Except for Muriel Fultz as an old serving-woman, nobody in the organization showed any signs of that devotion to the art of the theatre without which no production can command respect.

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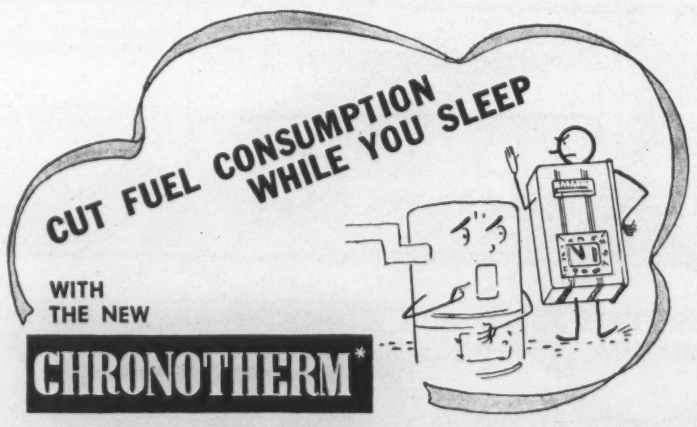

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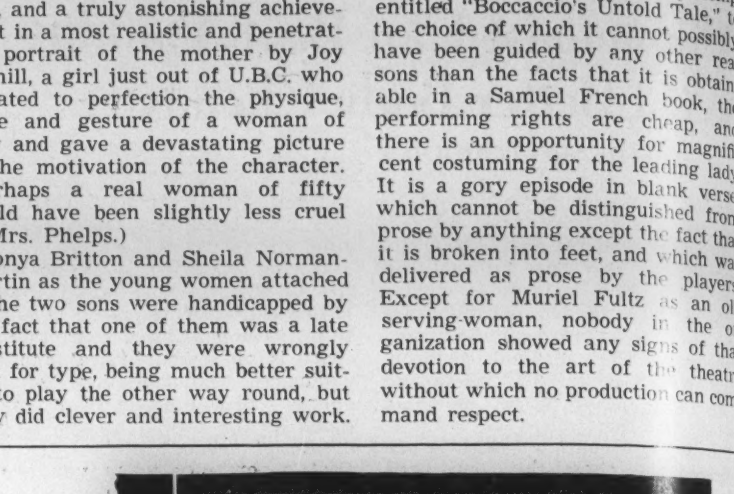

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This diagram illustrates the added protection from fire the long life—that J-M Asphalt Shingles provide for your roof. 1—Heavy rag felt (or Asbestos) base. 2—Asphalt saturant—the vital waterproofing agent. 3—Asphalt top coating—for protection from the drying-out action of the sun. 4—Colourful mineral surface—to guard against fire, weather, wear.

Double protection from wind and weather. That's one of the main features of 3-tab, strip type shingles—one of the many styles of J-M Asphalt Shingles. Each weather-resisting strip laps over to provide two protective thicknesses of shingle. The result—a double-barrier that stops rain, snow and sleet from working under and destroying your roof deck.

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B. C. LETTER

Higher Rents Bring Vancouver More Department Stores

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

MORE than 100 Vancouver business firms have been affected by the abolition of commercial rent control, and the shift in downtown locations has been more pronounced than at any time since the big fire of 1886. A number of firms have gone out of business, including one established half a century ago which has been absorbed by a competitor.

The situation is the same in the South Granville district, the leading suburban shopping centre. A large number of stores in the outskirts have had to meet rent increases, or move out.

Rents have gone up from 50 to 300 per cent, with the average about 100 per cent. Many business men feel they cannot afford to meet this raise. Fifteen firms on Hastings and Granville Streets have been granted licences to hold "closing-out sales", and a few will dispose of their stocks by auction. The advertising of "bankrupt stocks", and "going-out-of-business" sales is illegal in Vancouver unless authorized by the licence inspector, who must be satisfied that the dispersal is genuine.

Lawyers' letters instructing the tenant to vacate are displayed in several windows, with appropriate comments by the store proprietor who often has nowhere else to go, the available downtown premises being very limited. One eviction resulted in six changes in a block, all at highly increased rentals.

Landlords justify the raise by saying they have been receiving a very meagre interest on their investment for many years, and have been unable to make improvements and repairs because of lack of revenue. There may be a good deal of truth in their assertion, but real estate men point out that there has been a large influx of new money which has been waiting for commercial rental restrictions to go and existing leases to expire. Buildings 30 or more years old and only two or three storeys high are to be razed and skyscrapers erected on the sites as soon as construction material is available.

The old Vancouver Hotel is to be pulled down to make room for a T. Eaton department store. The Robert Simpson Co. has opened a Vancouver mail order office and prospects are that a department store will be opened in a few years. A smaller eastern department store, Zeller's, has secured a site on Hastings Street, and the Army and Navy Store is enlarging its present premises. Forst's, started twenty years ago and now with six stores in Greater Vancouver, will have one more big outlet by the end of the year.

Powdered Eggs for Britain

By the end of June, Vancouver Island will have sent 14 carloads of eggs to Calgary for processing into egg powder for shipment to Britain. The poultrymen receive $12 per case of 30 dozen eggs, which, at 40 cents a dozen wholesale, is considered quite a fair price. The 8,960 cases which comprise the 14 carloads will bring $107,520 to the Nanaimo and Upper Island district which is supplying the eggs.

Record Fish Year

British Columbia fisheries' catch reached an all-time high in 1947, according to figures prepared by A. J. Whitmore, chief supervisor of fisheries. The total value of $58,250,000 is $13,750,000 more than the record of $44,500,000 established in 1945, and $15,063,000 higher than the 1946 totals.

Salmon accounted for $35,250,000, a fair proportion of which went to the Canadian market for the first time in some years. Herring, including oil, meal, and can pack, brought in $12,000,000, and halibut was worth $5,940,000 B.C. profiting to a considerable extent by a two weeks' strike of Seattle fishermen.

By-products such as livers and viscera were marketed to the value of $2,465,000, this branch of the industry having grown from practically nothing since 1935.

The balance of $2,595,000 came from crabs, cod, oolichans, sturgeon, and various other fish caught mostly by small operators.

Crows—For and Against

The annual crow shoots sponsored by game organizations in various parts of B.C. met with only moderate success this year, many of the hunters returning home without a single trophy.

The question as to whether the crow is an evil because he kills young game birds, or a benefactor because he feeds mostly on pests which damage crops, continues to rage year after year with the two factions as far apart as ever. The supporters of the crow seem to have scientific evidence on their side, but their opponents have the support of practical farmers who do not agree that they benefit by the presence of the black bird.

None of the hunters seem prepared to admit that they really go out for sport, and not for any altruistic purpose.

Whaling Again

After a hiatus of five years, whaling is to be resumed in B.C. waters. The Western Whaling Corporation has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000 and will go into active operation by the end of May with three ships out of Victoria. The fleet will later be increased to seven, and perhaps more.

The backers of the enterprise are the B.C. Packers, Ltd., and Nelson Bros., Ltd., two leading fishing firms, and W. F. Gibson and Sons, which is chiefly interested in timber but also has money in various other industries. It is Canada's only whaling concern at the present time. The last company quit in 1943 and closed down its stations in the Queen Charlotte Islands at Naden Harbor and Rose Harbor.

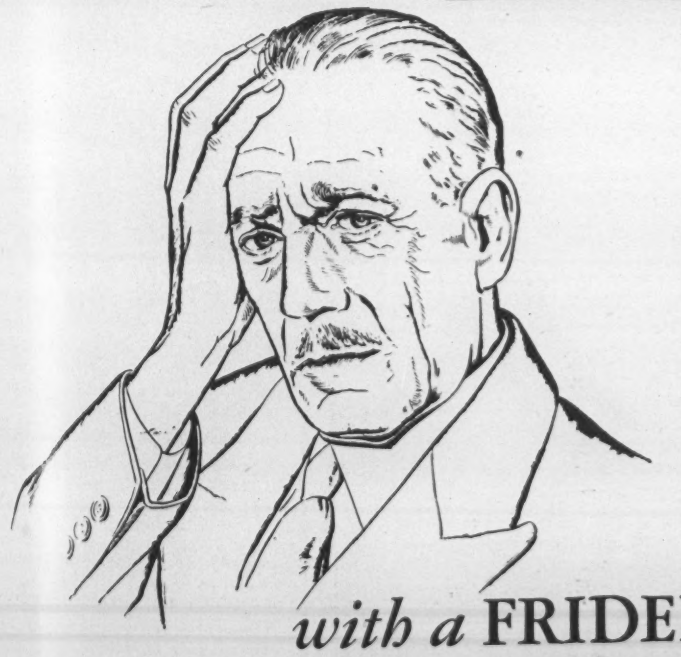
There were formerly several whaling stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and one near Nanaimo on the east coast, but all had closed by 1928, and the vessels and equipment had been scrapped.

The Western Whaling Corporation's operations are to be carried out from the former R.C.A.F. seaplane base at Coal Harbor, at the northern tip of Vancouver Island, where whale oil, meal, and fertilizer will be produced.

It is assumed that there has been a definite increase in the number of whales in B.C. waters in recent years, but this will not be definitely known until the end of the season. From 1935 to 1941 the average annual catch was 213 sperms, 49 finbacks, 9 humpbacks, and 3 sulphurbottoms. From these were processed 530,000 gallons of oil, 468 tons of fertilizer, and 238 tons of bonemeal.

The new company does not plan to try to market whale meat. An effort was made to popularize this in 1917, but with indifferent success. There is a good sale for this in Britain, where much of it is used in the making of sausages and restaurant hash.

Mental Hazards *eliminated*



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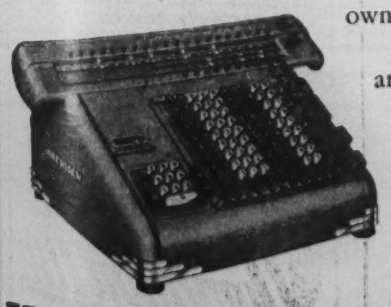

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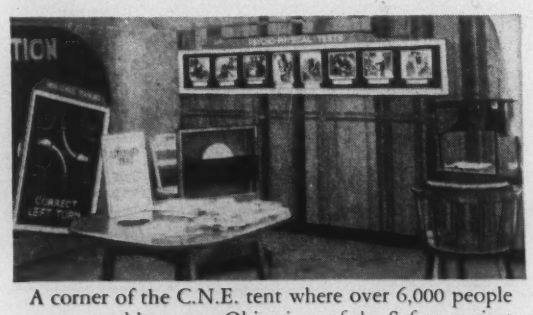
Quick reaction is important test in the psychophysical testing unit. When red light flashes in front of her, girl will remove foot from accelerator to brake. The device in rear records her reaction time in fractions of a second.



A corner of the C.N.E. tent where over 6,000 people were tested last year. Objectives of the Safety project are: (1) To offer short safety courses to motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors (2) To foster courses in Driver Education (3) To co-operate with existing organizations in furthering street and highway safety.

Visual Acuity Test. How well can she see in dim light? An important phase of the safety project is the introduction of high school driver training into Canadian schools. Where this has been tried there has been a marked decrease in accident rates.

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Every time you take your car out on the road—especially in traffic—there is at least one instance when you must apply the brakes suddenly. The car ahead of you slows down or stops . . . a traffic signal changes without warning . . . a pedestrian darts into your path. You know, of course, that you cannot literally "stop on a dime"—but do you know how fast you *can* stop?

In the Psychophysical testing unit designed for John Labatt Ltd. as part of a Safe Driving project, more than 12,000 people were tested last year. And of this number only 2% rated "A" on the foot and visual reaction test! A car travelling at 50 miles per hour covers 74 feet in one second. That means over 18 feet in ¼ second—the fastest reaction time on record. Most people's reactions are considerably slower. When you *know* your reaction time you can make allowances for emergencies. "Traffic safety, in the long run, is a matter of education" says a well-known safety expert. For details as to how you can help spread safety knowledge write to Room 1004, Victory Building, Toronto.

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FILM PARADE

Hollywood Is Turning a New Leaf But It May Take Some Time

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT THE moment Hollywood is suffering from a very bad boom hangover, and it may take as long as six months to a year for the Industry to get its head cleared and steadied.

Everybody had money during the war and first postwar years and a free-handed public is always an uncritical one. Everyone went to the movies, and pictures with a normal life-expectancy of a week ran for four or five. There had never, in the history of the screen, been a movie-public that demanded so much entertainment and was satisfied with so little entertainment value.

The Industry, naturally, went along with the public in its spending spree, and was almost as aimless in the way it threw money about. If the public wanted midway entertainment plus the fun of spending money, and was content with pictures often as gaudy and spurious as shooting gallery trophies, Hollywood was willing to meet it more than halfway.

The spending spree is over however, and everyone has sobered up. The public now wants full value for its money; and Hollywood, always sensitive to popular demand, is preparing to satisfy it. Even with the best new resolutions, however, the improvement is likely to be gradual, for Hollywood is far too large and complex an industry to turn a new leaf overnight. The pictures we will see during the next few months are likely to be products of the boom, or anything-goes, period. After that, if good resolutions in the studios count for anything, things should begin to look up.

•

One of the hazards of movie reviewing is that one tends, especially after a long run of mediocre pictures, to come to the conclusion that most films are bad and that all films containing Miss Yvonne de Carlo are absolutely bad. This is a point of view quite as prejudicial to strict judgment as its opposite—that all films are good. So to fortify myself for "Casbah" I took along my own test audience—two thirteen-year-olds with no prejudices whatever.

Test Audience Reaction

We arrived too late to learn the exact locale of the story, beyond the fact that it was vaguely Mediterranean. Tony Martin showed up presently as an underworld character, with Yvonne de Carlo as a local girl passionately in love with him. The hero was supposed to be a resourceful and unscrupulous type, capable of stealing the silverware from an official dinner-party half an hour before the guests arrived, but you had to take the screen author's word for this since Tony Martin never attempted anything more hazardous than leaning over balustrades to sing sentimental lyrics to passing strangers. He was safe, it seemed, as long as he stayed in the Casbah, a restricted area protected from the police, but eventually love lured him out and into the custody of Peter Lorre, a demoted police lieutenant who could hardly conceal his boredom at the capture. My two assistants agreed, with no prompting from me, that the picture was terrible.

Mystery and Hair-Do

When Veronica Lake made her first appearance on the screen she presented a minor but fascinating problem: Did the excitement created by her extraordinary hairdo obscure the fact that she could act, or did it merely conceal the fact that she couldn't? It's still a mystery, though not a deeply interesting one. I have seen Veronica with her hair down, and with her hair up, and now she's back, in "Saigon" with her hair streaming luminously over her shoulders and I still don't know if she can act. How can anyone tell till she tries?

Veronica won't try. Neither will Alan Ladd. Both give the impression of being too proud, or possibly too contemptuous to try. They move easily about the screen, they are icily accurate with their dialogue, and they both refuse to betray any human expression more explicit than a sneer. We're supposed, I imagine, to wait for the moment of illumination when flint strikes steel but it doesn't seem to work out that way. In "Saigon" it's more like waiting, not very hopefully, for someone to work up a spark by rubbing two sticks together. I'm ready to take back these words if Miss Lake and Mr. Ladd should ever display anything besides handsome sulks. They are both good-looking enough to be interesting up to a point, but one can't go on waiting forever.

Admiration Revived

"The Big Clock" fortunately turned out to be the best film of the week, and indeed of a number of weeks. Taken from the Kenneth Fearing novel it has an ingenious and deftly manipulated story. A magazine magnate (Charles Laughton) who has just murdered his blonde mistress (Rita Johnson) realizes that he was seen entering her apartment by a stranger. He decides to pin the crime on the unknown witness and sets his detective magazine editor (Ray Milland) on the trail. The editor is of course the witness, and it becomes his unnerving duty to pursue and protect himself simultaneously. With such an intricate plot it takes a little while to set "The Big Clock" going. As it works out, however, it revives all one's admiration for the movies, which are never so good as when they are working against time to defeat incredulity.

SWIFT REVIEW

UNCONQUERED. Cecil DeMille's latest epic about pre-revolutionary America and Indian warfare, most of which centres about Paulette Goddard and Gary Cooper. Endlessly spectacular and moderately foolish.

SITTING PRETTY. Thanks to Clifton Webb this turns out to be a very funny suburban comedy, as well as a definitive study in the art of baby-sitting. With Maureen O'Hara, Robert Young.

THREE DARING DAUGHTERS. A musical production which follows faithfully the Pasternak recipe for light entertainment but doesn't quite bring it off. With Jose Iturbi, Jeannette Macdonald.

• •

"CHANSON TRISTE"

MY PETTICOAT is taffeta
And rustles when I'm dancing,
My picture hat is just the thing
For Springtime and romancing.
I wear a ballerina skirt
That flutters when I whirl,
I'm a cross between Pavlowa
And a merry Gibson girl.
The effect is 1900
With a touch of Ballet Russe,
But I stand before my mirror
And I think, Oh what's the use!
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And below my Easter bonnet,
There's last year's passé face
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2 yr. 5-6 ft.

APPLES

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PLUMS

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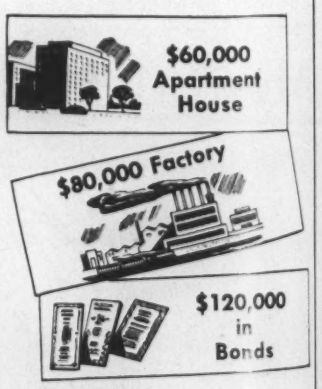

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Shining White . . . Unpolished Black

In the background, evidences of belated repairs to the war-damaged building in which is located Pierre Balmain's Paris salon. In the foreground, an ensemble from the Balmain spring and summer collection . . . a white ottoman jacket which makes much of the indented waistline, with a long circular peplum. The jacket is worn over an exceedingly slender black wool skirt and a black lace blouse. Roses and white doves crown the white straw hat swathed with white tulle veiling. Long black gloves complete the story.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

HOBBIES

Gardeners' Skill Flourishes in Societies

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ALTHOUGH the desire may be lying dormant, in all of us in some degree is the instinct to grow things, the urge to dig, to plant. And in all of us comes a glow of satisfaction when we watch the results of our work, the first tender sprouts, the unfolding bud, then the full bloom. But, like the fisherman, the gardener's full satisfaction is not achieved until he has shared his experiences with others. Have you ever known a gardener who did not want to show you his garden or who did not swell with pride to see some of its beauties on display at a flower show? And is there a gardener who does not like to talk about his hobby with other enthusiasts?

Whether you have a home with wide lawns and many flower beds or live in an apartment and have only a potted geranium or a few begonias on the window sill; whether you are a skilled gardener or do not know enough horticultural terminology even to read seed catalogues easily, you will profit by associating yourself with your local horticultural society, Men of the Trees, garden club or, if you prefer to specialize, with one of the societies devoted to the cultivation of a specific plant, such as the rose, peony, gladiolus and so on.

As a member of one or all of these organizations you have an opportunity to discuss your garden problems with others who have coped with similar conditions. You may exchange cuttings and plants and local gardening tricks. You may be invited to visit the gardens of others and to show your own garden. You can display your finest plants or blooms at the society's annual show or you may enter its other competitions.

It is possible now to have beautiful lawns free of weeds, and many societies are rendering a most practical service by demonstrating the use of 2-4-D and of fertilizers.

Most horticultural societies offer a year-round program for the whole family. In fact the junior activities are among the most important. Children are encouraged to have gardens of their own. Competitions, graded as to age for the young gardeners, are conducted and prizes are awarded for the best gardens in each class. A place is made for juniors on the program of the annual show and they have a special section of their own in which to display the plants and flowers they have grown. Winter activities include handicrafts, building bird houses, making posters to be used in the annual show or for display purposes, writing essays on horticultural subjects, such as Wild Flower Conservation, mounting weed collections, doing art work, etc. To maintain their interest, usually their work is displayed at the end of the season and prizes are given for the best in each class.

Town Beautiful

In addition to many direct personal advantages, when you join a horticultural society or similar organization, you benefit indirectly because you help to improve and beautify your neighborhood and your home town. First, you help through your example. If you transform your own home property into a beauty spot, your neighbors on either side will likely be prompted to follow your example and soon you will see them tidying their grounds, remaking the lawns, planting flowers. Then, because dingy paint and minor disrepairs spoil the effect, their houses also are likely to be given a beauty treatment. It will not be long until everyone in the block will be busy and eventually the face of the neighborhood will be changed.

Aside however from the stimulus of your example, you ally yourself with your fellow citizens in an active enterprise, to make a better and more beautiful place in which to live. Every active organization has a program of civic improvement. This includes the planting of new trees, shrubs and flowers in public places, and the proper pruning, spraying—and surgery when needed—of all trees and shrubs in the community and the maintenance of public grounds and flower beds. In this connection a society may have its own tree nursery.

In cooperation with civic authorities, usually one of the first projects of a society is to help to clean up and to beautify grounds around public buildings, such as civic buildings, libraries, community halls, schools and churches. Then it may deal with the problem of making the streets more attractive. One year an ugly corner may be transformed. The next an untidy boulevard may be laid out with shrubs and trees. Many societies are now working to have a beautiful park or grove as a war memorial. A town may create a favorable impression and give a smiling welcome to tourists because its public spirited citizens have worked together to have the town's entrances landscaped.

Every horticultural society is interested in keeping clean and tidy not only home grounds but streets and all public places. It sees that municipal by-laws provide for proper street cleaning, smoke prevention and disposal of refuse and it presses for enforcement of these laws. Or it may organize a clean-up week to arouse the interest and cooperation of the public. Perhaps it may have a campaign to raise funds to buy proper refuse containers for street corners.

One of the major projects of most junior horticultural societies is to help to beautify school grounds. Working in cooperation with school authorities, trees and flower beds are planted and the children are taught how to care for them and how to keep the grounds tidy and trim. To stimulate and maintain interest usually a certificate is given to the school in each district which has made the greatest improvement in school grounds during the year.

Master Plan

A few of the more progressive communities have a general design plan toward which they are working. Such a plan—which is prepared by an expert—shows how all public grounds and land should be laid out and developed and it makes certain that each development not only will be beautiful in itself but that it will fit into the whole picture. Careful study is given as to how ugly or unsightly spots may be transformed or disguised and how natural beauty spots may be brought to the foreground and developed. With a definite plan as a guide, each year's work dovetails into and helps to complete a general design. Such a plan will save money in the long run for it will help to avoid mistakes and failures.

If the citizens are sufficiently enthusiastic, even a small community should be able to afford to have an overall plan, prepared by a landscape architect, to guide them and to unify their work. One small Ontario community had such a plan prepared and bit by bit the citizens themselves are working it out. Each year the landscape architect points out the next step and the work which should be done and advises the kind of trees, shrubs or plants which should be used in each spot.

There is deep inner satisfaction to be found in digging in the earth, in working with growing things and in helping to create beauty. There is creative delight to be had in making a lovely garden and a more attractive home. And you increase materially the value of your house. The benefits multiply when such work becomes a communal enterprise. The spirit of enterprise, of friendliness and cooperation is stimulated. And, on the material side, an attractive, well-kept community is good for business. And, above all, when we see citizens working together amicably to create finer homes and to improve and to beautify their town, we are looking at a concrete example of democracy in action.

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MUSIC

For Trade Fair Visitors

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE tired businessman visiting the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto will be relaxed by a top-flight musical production, while he learns that this Dominion's talent is just as impressive as its manufactured products. For two weeks, May 31 to June 12, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, the Royal Conservatory of Music is presenting the gayest of light operas, "Rosalinda," The English adaptation of Strauss's "Die Fledermaus," at the Royal Alexandra.

It will be the fourth full-length production to be presented by the Conservatory Opera in the two years since the first students were enrolled in the Senior School. Having already achieved a reputation for standards and achievement, the institution is well worthy of representing Canadian talent to the 17,000 visitors from all over the world.

Felix Brentano, famed New York director who directed the original production at Broadway's Forty-Fourth Street Theatre for 265 performances in 1942-43 and the U.S.O. companies for troop entertainment, is directing this presentation. His brilliant work in previous Opera School ventures made Canadian musical history for professional finish and smartness of pace. Nicholas Goldschmidt, musical director and conductor, has a young and enthusiastic company, a musical score that bubbles over with sparkling tunes, and a wide experience as conductor in opera houses in Belgium and the U.S. This "Rosalinda" will be an almost completely Canadian show with soloists from the Opera School, the Conservatory's own chorus and orchestra—a company of nearly 100. The title role will be sung by Jeanne Merrill of New York, who created the original Broadway Rosalinda. A group of male dancers, studying under famed choreographer George Balanchine, will also come to Toronto to dance with Canadian ballerinas. Otherwise the company is all Canadian.

Incidentally, the invisible hero of this musical comedy is champagne. When Max Reinhardt did "Die Fledermaus" in Berlin, the greatest German wine firms sent wagon-loads of cases, and, in Act II, everyone drank real champagne during the run of the show. But unless a Canadian champagne firm comes through, the cast of "Rosalinda" will have to do it on ginger ale and imagination.

For each performance a large block of seats has been set aside for advance reservations. These can be reserved by business firms or private individuals wishing to entertain visitors.

Closing Concert

The first of the two annual closing concerts by the Royal Conservatory was a program entirely by D.V.A. students. It was a three-way tribute to the young artists, the school, and their teachers, who, incidentally, might have been mentioned on the program. Especially appreciated by the audience was Alfred Johnson's performance of four Chopin études. He toed a strict line between virtuosity and sweetness; his rhythm was impeccable and everything sang. Harry Somers played his own "Testament of Youth"; in effect, a large tonal mural with gobs of color in the first movement, areas of empty space in the second, and a crammed panel full of atonalities for the third. Colin Bray's well-rounded, carefully-controlled voice showed better in the sober Handel recitative and aria than in the more relaxed, sentimental pieces by Warlock. The program closed with a student string quartet playing Dohnanyi's Quartet No. 2. It was schooled and stylish yet free enough to suggest that the four young people had the makings of a real ensemble should they care to go after one.

Oh's and Ah's

The first Prom concert by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra in its fifteenth season, with Samuel Hersenhoren as guest conductor, was an unqualified success with gasping and sighing and good solid hand-clapping for 10-year-old pianist Patsy Parr's playing of a solo group and Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G Minor (First Movement). No pig-tailed phenomenon, Patsy Parr is simply a talented young lady who is fast developing into a fine pianist with lots of solid musicianship, rhythmic drive and a high finish in interpretation. She can animate a grand line as in MacDowell's "Polonaise" or sustain a delicate bit of phrasing as in Liadov's "Musical Snuff-Box."

Jeanne Merrill, New York operetta star, will play the title role in Royal Conservatory Opera School's presentation of "Rosalinda" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, May 31 to June 12, during the period of the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Everything the orchestra tackled was well within its grasp (e.g., Offenbach's "Orpheus" Overture, Grainger's version of "Londonderry Air," Chabrier's "Espana Rhapsody"). However, although Mr. Hersenhoren was a capable captain guiding the ship for sectional blending and balance, volume, expression for feeling and rhythmic punch, the orchestral crew was still on a shakedown cruise. The strings spoke far from a single voice in the counter theme of Grofé's "On the Trail" and marred the warm sentiment of Smetana's "Moldau" with occasional chilling stridencies. On May 20 conductor will be Rex Battle, with a vocal quartet and Marie Leblanc, soprano, and Gilles Montagne, baritone, as assisting artists.

Jewish Festival

Melodies of past ages matched their resources with the atonal achievements of modern composers, including Canada's John Weinzweig, in the Festival of Jewish Music at Toronto's Holy Blossom Temple on May 3. Climaxing a celebration for the tenth anniversary of the erection of the temple, the music was arranged to reflect "the spirit and tradition of the Jewish people." For this purpose, the Canadian Little Symphony, directed by Harold Sumberg, presented a number of works previously unheard in Canada, and the assisting artist, mezzo-soprano Evelyn Pasen of New York and Toronto, also included similar première performances of modern songs and arrangements. Towering over all else was Ernest Bloch's magnificent Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra and Piano Obbligato, the soloist being Leo Barkin. Scored with all the rich color available to a modern composer, it yet portrayed the soul of Hebrew music as few other works succeed in doing. Using traditional folk and liturgical melodies, Bloch preserves their inate beauty amid a modern setting. The final movement, a majestic fugue, brought spontaneous applause from the capacity audience, a tribute also to the excellent playing of the string ensemble.

Sumberg's Little Symphony had been somewhat rearranged because of the choice of music, playing without woodwind, brass or percussion, but there is no doubt that the conductor has developed a most effective small orchestra which adapts itself readily to such adjustments. The precision of its playing was of the kind seldom heard in such smaller ensembles; the tone was always rich and of ample volume when required. The temple officers suggest that the festival might become an annual event. If so it will add a great deal to the musical life of Canada.—J.C.

•

Winnipeg's Ballet Festival, which we mentioned last week, included three groups from Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. Our advance information also mentioned Vancouver's Civic Ballet but that group later cancelled its entry.

Margaret Kerr, 1947 C.N.E. $500 vocal scholarship winner and pupil of Frederic Manning, presents an evening of songs at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, May 15.

The Beaches Concert Orchestra, conducted by Marcus Adeney, valued T.S.O. member and cellist of the Solway String Quartet, presented a spring concert of popular classics this week and demonstrated a high degree of ensemble performance. Founded two years ago as a recreation project for amateur musicians and students, the orchestra has developed into a fine organization that might serve as a prototype for any community ambitious of coordinating local musical talent.

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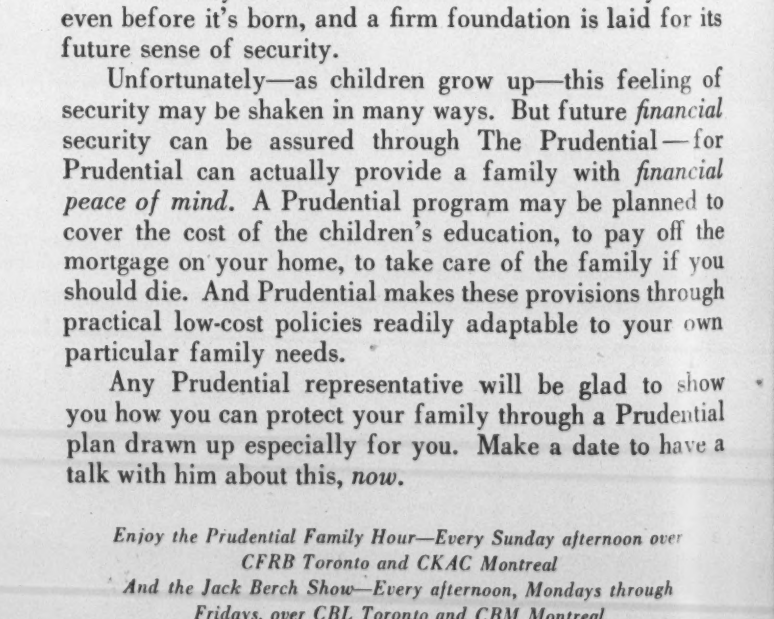

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RADIO

It Was Mr. Drainie's Show

By JOHN L. WATSON

IN "RICHARD II"—and this applies to Lister Sinclair's radio adaptation even more than to the original piece—the character of the king so dominates the action that the performance of the principal actor pretty well sets the standard for the whole play. Consequently, Andrew Allan's production of the tragedy on the all-Shakespeare "Wednesday Night", owed its success almost entirely to Mr. John Drainie, who played the title role. The supporting players were adequate, if not spectacularly good, and the production was handled with Mr. Allan's customary skill, but it was Mr. Drainie's show from beginning to end.

John Drainie is one of the best of our younger actors, a fact which has been formally recognized on more than one occasion. He has a voice that is vibrant and flexible; it is a light voice and consequently its emotional range is restricted but Mr. Drainie knows how to use it with telling effect. There are few actors in the country who treat the English language with such careful respect and, for this reason, if for no other, he was the logical choice to fill the principal role in the most poetic of Shakespeare's English history plays.

Although Mr. Drainie's approach to the poetry was probably the right one, it seemed to me that his conception of the character was less accurate. He made Richard an almost normal personality whose only faults were his tendency to feel sorry for himself and his total inability to make decisions in time to effect the outcome of events. Now, this interpretation is accurate as far as it goes but it doesn't go nearly far enough. Richard was, in fact, a subtle but thorough-going neurotic and it's a great wonder that the psychiatrists haven't taken him for their own. It is not Richard's sufferings so much as his masochistic enjoyment of them that make him an absorbing study. He is a creative thinker whose creative material is himself. He is pathologically interested in what is happening to him and he possesses that power of mental detachment which enables him to be both the central figure in and the sympathetic observer of, his own tragedy. He is the forerunner of Hamlet, the artist who was obliged to be a king.

It is this curious detachment—what the psychiatrists would probably term emotional maladjustment—that Mr. Drainie neglected to emphasize. He was too virile—a characteristic which in this play is almost the exclusive property of Bolingbroke. He fumed when he should have mused and shouted when he should have whined. Perhaps his main fault was that he tried too hard to give royal stature to what is essentially the tragedy of a man.

Tragedy or Bathos?

After listening to sixty minutes of "This Man Was My Father" by Marian Waldman ("Stage 48", April 25) it was hard to decide whether you had been listening to a genuine tragedy or to the most appalling bathos ever perpetrated in the name of radio drama. For my part, I incline toward the latter definition, perhaps through lack of understanding of, or sympathy with, what was presented here as a sample of orthodox Jewish temperament. From first to last the players wallowed in an orgy of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, of breast-beating, hair-tearing, recrimination and sickening self-pity. To the searing strains of Hebrew laments, they bemoaned their fate while grown men wept and children raged and bedroom doors swung silently on well-greased hinges. And the poor long-suffering listener, bathed in a fine spray of supercharged emotion, emerged at the end of it all caring not a tinker's damn about the misfortunes of father and only too glad to be able to forget him in the cheerful horrors of the eleven o'clock news.

While the play had moments of real pathos, it relied too much on the old *schmaltz*. Every stop was pulled, every emotional cliché trotted out. There was the coy stammering of the inarticulate lovers, the tiresome reiteration of the not-very-impressive poem, the ludicrously silly heart attack, the rather sordid sexual tangles and, above all, the shocking descents into bathos and sentimentality — like father's inspired description of his first post-marital indiscretion as "a warm cup of coffee on a winter's night" or his "somebody told me you don't love me no more," addressed to his small son, and the reply, in a cute, childish treble, "Oh but daddy, I do. I do!" This sort of thing may be all very well on the dishpan dramas but it has no place on "Stage 48". If "This Man Was My Father" was intended as an antidote to the rash of saccharine-sweet reminiscences of the post-"Life-with-Father" period, it was a case of the antidote being more violent than the poison.

Measure of Competence

Probably nothing the Royal Conservatory of Music has done on the air in the past has given the listening public so accurate a measure of its competence as the splendid performance of the Mozart C Minor Mass on the all-Mozart "Wednesday Night". The chorus and orchestra, directed by Nicholas Goldschmidt of the Opera School, performed with professional skill. Their attack was crisp and their interpretation forthright and intelligent and thoroughly Mozartian. All the soloists were, at the very least, adequate and special honors are due to Miss Lois Marshall for having such a captivating soprano voice and for using it so well.

With the exception of one or two excerpts, the Mozart Mass is unfamiliar to local audiences; the C.B.C. claims that this was the first performance of the work in Canada. Mozart wrote it as a thank-offering for the success of his courtship of Constanze Weber, but in press of musical and matrimonial matters he left it uncompleted. If it will not quite stand up to comparison with Bach in B or Beethoven in D, it does deserve a great deal more attention than it has had heretofore; it needs the sort of treatment the Conservatory people gave it.

The program of Mozart selections played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting and Betty Humby-Beecham as soloist in the Concerto No. 19 in F, was spoiled by the poor quality of the recording which was made under the unfavorable conditions of public performance. Still, the music was pleasant and it was admirably played, though we could have done without Sir Thomas's rather ponderous attempts to be funny.

Self-Criticism

One of the most enlightened programs presently on the air is the C.B.C.'s venture into self-criticism entitled "Speaking As A Listener", on which Thomas Archer and John Coulter alternate in discussing recent C.B.C. programs. The title is a misleading one because Messrs. Archer and Coulter speak not as listeners but as professional critics—which is just as it should be. They both take the job very seriously though neither of them contrives to be at once so witty and so waspish as Lister Sinclair, who started all this soul-searching business with his amusing "Mainly About Music". The new program is aired on Fridays at 7.45 p.m. EDT.

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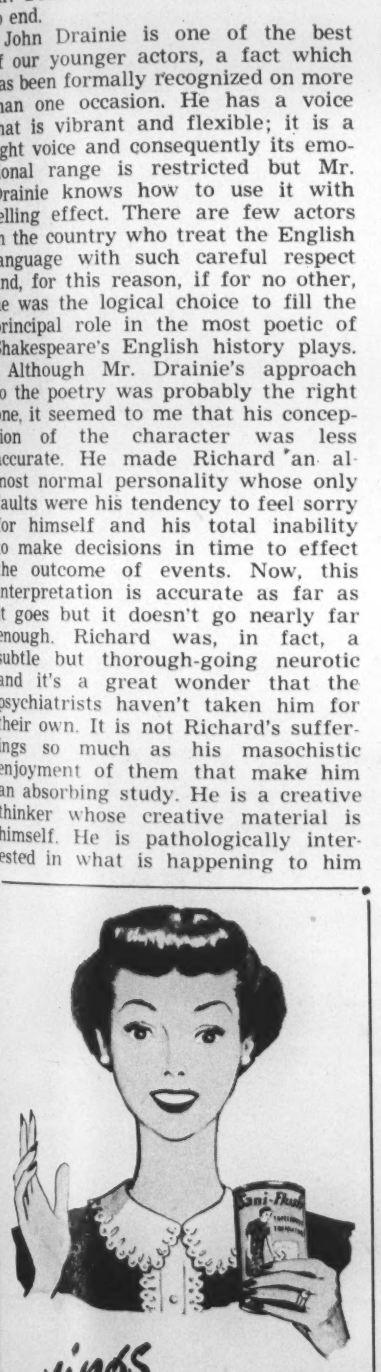
THE Solway String Quartet can now be heard on the Trans-Canada Network of the C.B.C., Fridays at 10.30 p.m., EDT. The series of five programs commenced on May 7.

AT EATON Auditorium on Tuesday, May 18, Winifred Walker, famous lecturer-philosopher who has twice encircled the globe, will present her twelfth "Symphony in Celluloid", a graphic motion picture lecture of Western Europe since the war, under the auspices of the Toronto World Adventure Series.



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VACATIONS

"Board of Health" at the Summer Cottage

By HELEN MAY WILLMOT

LONG before the arrival of the first hot summer breezes Canadians are on their way from the city to the summer cottage, country house or the old camping site. Summer's coming and the outdoor life of lake, forest, field and seashore, lies ahead. Such vacations are much too pleasant and healthful to have them marred by illnesses and accidents, nor need they be if a few simple and practical precautions are taken.

In exchanging your modern home for the pleasures of going native, you usually not only forfeit the conveniences of plumbing and garbage collection but leave behind you many of the safeguards which society has built up for your protection. Good sanitation in the country becomes a family or perhaps group matter but can and should be achieved all the same.

One of the first things to be checked in opening up the cottage is the water supply. Old-fashioned wells, sparkling brooks and springs may look invitingly pure but at the same time harbor the germs of typhoid fever, dysentery or other intestinal and stomach disorders. Having your water supply tested is such a simple procedure that there is no excuse for neglecting it. The various provincial health departments will send you sterile bottles for the collection of a sample with mailing containers and will analyze the sample free of charge.

The Department of National Health and Welfare will supply you with detailed information about the home treatment of rural water supplies, well, sewage treatment and other health problems which may be particularly applicable to your holiday. For instance, they recommend the boiling or chlorinating of water of doubtful purity. Chlorinated lime may be purchased in most drug or grocery stores. To make a stock solution use four level tablespoons to one-half pint of water. One level tablespoon of this stock solution will disinfect 50 gallons of water—or for smaller quantities seven drops from a medicine dropper will disinfect one gallon of water.

Poor sewage disposal accounts in most cases for contaminated water supplies. It may lead as well to the spreading of bacteria directly to food for human consumption by means of flies. Sanitary outdoor privies (plans of which are available from provincial governments), the chemical toilet which can be purchased ready for installation, and the disposal of sewage by the septic tank method, all give adequate protection. Cesspools are not considered satisfactory by health authorities, nor is the ordinary outside privy, unless it is constructed and maintained in accordance with modern sanitary principles. The use of covered pits for the disposal of kitchen wastes, wash water, garbage and rubbish is another safety measure.

Raw Milk

Don't be carried away by the tempting idea of having fresh milk from your neighbor's cow. Raw milk may contain typhoid or tuberculosis germs. Pasteurization is the best known safeguard against milk-borne disease and is of particular importance when the milk is intended for infants and young children. If only unpasteurized milk is available, it should be boiled or used in cooked foods.

Swimming, canoeing and sailing are an intrinsic part of most Canadian summer holidays and one of its most healthful aspects. Because of a simple lack of knowledge of safety rules or carelessness in following them, drowning brings many a vacation to a tragic end. The best possible protection, of course, is to learn to swim yourself and have your children learn at the earliest possible moment. A further knowledge of life saving and artificial respiration, neither of which is difficult to master, some day may save a life. If you have not learned to swim, then stay out of canoes or other easily tipped boats.

No matter how well you can swim, you are running a risk by swimming alone, when you are exhausted or within an hour after a meal. The most suitable time to bathe is an hour or two before a meal. To avoid ill effects from your daily dips, bathe when the body is warm and don't stand around afterwards undressed, until you are chilled. If you are taken with a cramp, the Royal Life Saving Society advises you to keep calm, and turning on your back, rub and stretch the affected limb. If the cramp is in the calf of the leg, turn up the toes, straighten the leg and stretch the muscles, apply friction and kick the surface of the water until they relax.

First Aid Equipment

Among the amenities of urban life which you are leaving behind are the doctor within quick call and the corner drugstore. It is always well to check up on the location of your nearest doctor but a well-stocked first-aid kit and a first-aid booklet should be standard equipment. First-aid is not intended to take the place of medical or surgical treatment but to enable a competent person to render temporary assistance to an accident or sickness victim on the spot.

The cottage medicine cabinet should contain: a clinical thermometer for taking temperatures; sterilized gauze for wound dressings and gauze bandages (the two inch size is usually the most handy); a roll of adhesive tape; rubbing alcohol for use externally to relieve the pains of sprains and strains; mineral oil or a stronger laxative recommended by your family physician; aspirin; oil of cloves for toothaches; boric acid (one teaspoonful dissolved in a glass of water for an eyewash); a commercial burn salve (ask your doctor what he recommends) for severe burns and vaseline for mild burns; aromatic spirits of ammonia (one-half teaspoonful in water is an effective if somewhat unpleasant stimulant). Finally be sure to have your medicine cabinet out of reach of the children and see that all medicines are carefully labelled.

Camp togs, or the lack of them, if you will, leave us particularly vulnerable when the mosquitoes come buzzing around. As usual the best line of defence is offence. If you can find where the mosquitoes are breeding nearby in stagnant water, then one ounce of coal-oil or petroleum will cover 15 square feet of water and destroy larvae and pupae in that area. Once the insects are on the wing, screens, sprays and repellants can help to keep them at a distance. Any spray containing DDT should be effective.

One of the best repellants, according to the Department of National Health and Welfare, can be prepared by any druggist and should give protection for at least five hours. It consists of three parts dimethyl phthalate, one part Rutgers 612 and one part Indalone.

Another annoyance of cottage life in some places is poison ivy. Remember and practise the old saying "leaves three, let it be." Of course, if there happens to be an area in your vicinity which can't be ignored, dig it up or use some of the new chemical methods of destruction. If poison ivy has come in contact with an exposed part of your body, immediate scrubbing with strong laundry soap in tepid water may prevent any ill effects. The first sign of infection is usually a slight itching followed by a faint reddening of the skin. The itching increases and in a few hours or perhaps longer blisters appear. The most widely recommended treatment is a swabbing of the infected parts with a three per cent solution of potassium permanganate. Once the blisters have formed be very careful not to irritate them.

Naturally everyone wants to get his full quota of sunshine during his vacation but many a short summer holiday has been ruined by a bad dose of sunburn on the first day. Aside from the drastic effects of sunstroke and the obvious one of sunburn, fatigue, lassitude, irritability, fever and nausea may all result from over-exposure. As the skin becomes more pigmented or tanned the person becomes protected against harmful effects and the benefits of sunbathing begin.

The first exposures to the sun should be brief, and the time gradually increased. Arms and legs should be exposed before the trunk, and the head should be protected with some light covering. Persons commencing their sunbathing should never choose the noonday sunlight. Applying a vegetable oil will help protect your skin and give you a better looking tan. If you do acquire a sunburn, it may be treated like any other mild burn. Baking soda and water, ordinary vaseline, or carbolized vaseline, or salt and vinegar, all will lessen the discomfort.

Hot Weather Diet

If you haven't managed to escape from soaring temperatures, you will keep cooler by cutting down on your food slightly and drinking plenty of water. Extra fresh fruit and vegetables substituted for more solid foods will help you do this. Added salt in your diet or drinking water replaces minerals lost by perspiration and is a good health measure.

Have a good holiday but remember that although we would all like to be free of sensible precautions, the consequences of typhoid fever, for instance, may reach far beyond a spoiled holiday.

Magda Nemethy wears Lawrence Sperber's bronze taffeta shirtmaker dress with gathered tiered skirt. The club collar and short, straight sleeves belie the frock's subtle sophistication.

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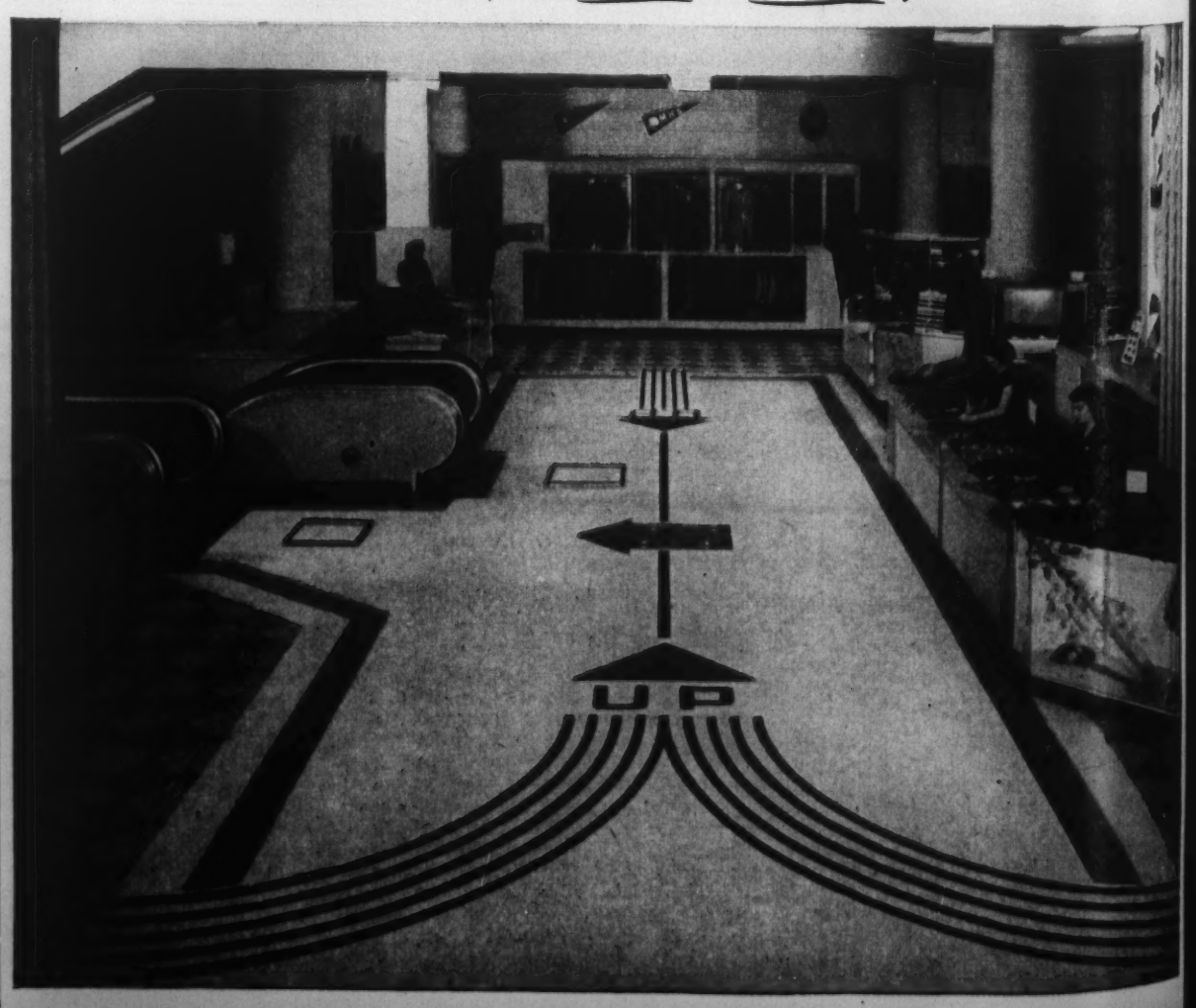


VIGNETTE

Too Many Funerals

By MOLLY TANNER

IN ALL the years I've been periodically inserting "Help Wanted . . . Female" ads in the local papers I think Dagmar Dittenpeffer was the prize answer. It was just after fat black Tossy Henry had finally broken off "cleaning" relations with me and I was desperate. But when I opened the door on Dagmar that bright spring morning . . . well . . .

To begin with Dagmar was tiny. Her name should have been Jenny Wren. It wasn't any time at all till we were all shortening her down to "Dag". It seemed more her size.

As I say when I took Dagmar in, I was desperate. It wasn't any time at all till I discovered that her idea of cleaning was to flick over everything once lightly with about as much punch as a silk pocket handkerchief. But I had high hopes of teaching her, in time. Isn't that always the way?

Dagmar was doleful. This soon became quite clear. She *adored* funerals and that's how we finally came to part company. She went to just one too many!

Voice of Doom

A murder or suicide, or a nice juicy accident would send Dagmar scuttling off to the mortician's lair with the look of a black widow spider. On her return I used to run the vacuum, telephone everyone I know, and shut myself in the bathroom, but Dagmar's fugue-like recital would pursue me like the voice of doom.

"Did she ever look *nice*. Just lying there! You know Miz Tanner, the inside of the casket was a sort of old rose satin . . . all in little pleats . . ." Here I would splash wildly and murmur little growlings, but to no avail.

"When my auntie died, Miz Tanner, the lining of the casket was a real mauve purple crepe. You never saw anything so pretty against her white hair."

I could feel my patience creaking at the seams, but after all this is an awfully big house and with our sizeable family I really need help. So when Dagmar went into one of her funereal orgies I'd just grit my teeth and figure—well—when she found out how to clean and wash and iron to suit my purposes the pall of gloom wouldn't matter so much.

Dagmar's private life was just about as depressing as her hobbies. She was married to a sailor, but he just ran off to sea and left her. This, Dagmar couldn't understand. Wasn't she everything a man could want? Couldn't she cook and sew and scrub and make curtains?

To look at Dagmar in the cold light of day she did seem to fall short of even a sailor's ideal, I thought. But Dagmar didn't see it that way. She had just packed up and gone home to her poor old mother who wasn't at all well, and subject to "spells".

Bundles for Mother

Moved by a spirit of compassion and brotherly love, I used to bundle up little odds and ends of food I thought her mother would like. I pictured her as someone about Dagmar's size, only old and frail. I got the shock of my life when Dagmar showed me a handful of snaps one morning and, pointing to a great giant of a woman said, "There. That's poor old mums. Doesn't look any too strong, does she?"

Well . . . if Man Mountain Dean looked delicate, so did Mrs. Dittenpeffer! But I didn't like to be uncharitable.

"Her heart's probably weak," I thought. Certainly it wasn't her *exterior*.

I did all I could to keep Dagmar. Ultimately I realized that I was doing most of the work myself while Dagmar regaled me with choice bits about her ungallant husband blacking both her eyes; the death bed agonies of her auntie, and her own internal complaints—not to mention those of her "poor old mums".

Finally it got to the point where I could feel my spirits sagging so badly at the prospect of another day with Dagmar that I just couldn't take it any more.

"You'll be sorry," I cautioned. "This house doesn't get any smaller . . . neither do the children, and you'll never get another girl at this time of the year. What will you do when it's time to go to the cottage? Who will do Junior's washing?"

Even so I could feel my insides tightening up like a violin string when Dagmar with a deep sigh would slowly lift the breakfast things from the table and sag her way into the kitchen.

One morning Dagmar just didn't turn up.

"Maybe 'poor old mums' has had a bad turn", I thought viciously.

Three days went by. Nothing from Dagmar. I was getting just a little bit mad. On the evening of the fourth day the phone rang. It was Long Distance.

"Miz Tanner?" faltered a familiar voice, "Well, I'm in Trentonville. It's my husband. He passed away Monday and I've just come from the funeral. It was *lovely!* All pure white satin the casket lining was, and it looked *so nice* against his red hair . . ."

There was more. Much more. I hung up with a bang. Not even her "poor old mums"! But her long-vanished husband. The one who had so often blacked both her eyes.

That's how Dagmar came to go to just one too many funerals.

• •

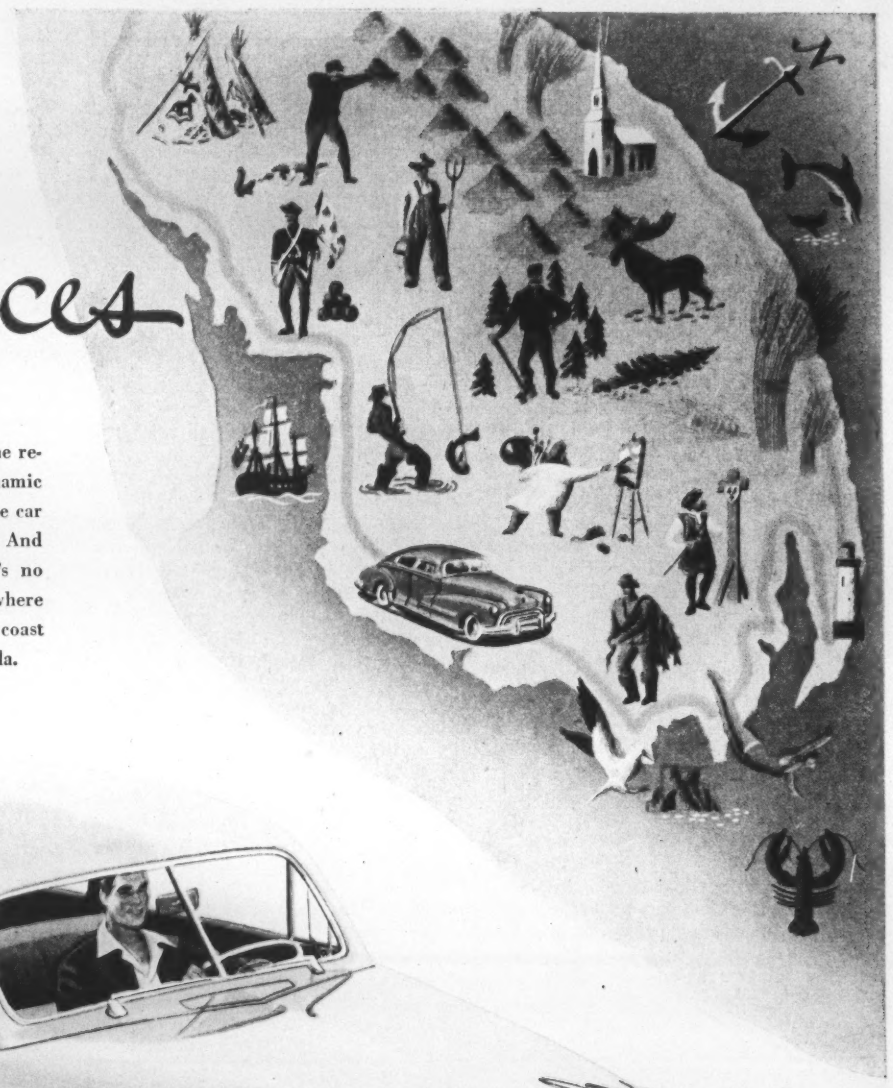
CONCERT

THE sparse grass tunes,
the ripple and stipple of cloud shadow skins
ruffle the dunes.
My feet sudden rap on a pebble baton,
and the first violins,
the dotterel and plover,
sprint, lift and hover the music score
of tide bar shore.
They're away with a swoop of the bow and a whirl
to the gyral flute spiral of curlew-merle.
Then gull dip-bend the cellos ascend;
and ducks and geese join the musical frieze,
the horns and the brasses
of world fury and glory that endures not, that passes.
Till all around is full of sound
and even I must wing the sky,
I too am not earth bound.

JAMES SMALLWOOD

THE SMART WAY TO

Go Places



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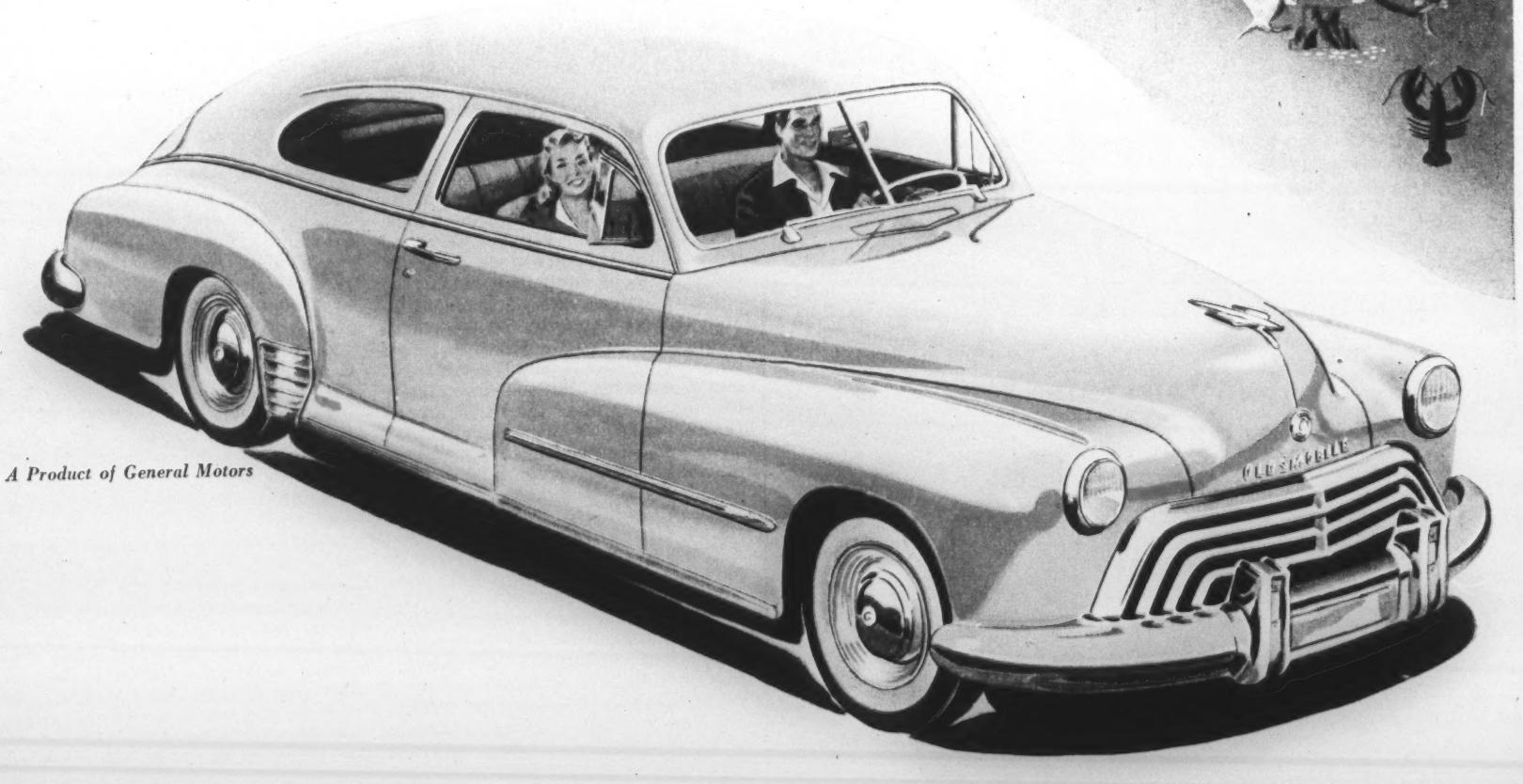

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LEISURE

The Relaxed Approach to Fun

By AGNES KNOX MUTCHLER

THE dawn to dusk grind of earning a living is no longer an essential part of our way of life. This should therefore give us a more leisurely approach to living, but most of us are so terrified of being alone, or with our families, that we prolong our work hours and join dozens of Clubs in order to escape boredom. Tradition and training have equipped us for the hours on the job but have left us without resources in our free time. When the suggestion is made, "Let us do that, it would be fun," it is too often greeted by a Calvinistic hiccough and the question, Would it be good for us? Good for business? Good for the community? Fun for its own sake has become suspect.

The family cupboards rattle with the skeletons of those gay and irresponsible ancestors who added to the pleasure of the community rather than to its wealth. We prefer to revere the spectre of Grand-Uncle Robert, who grimly and with set lips, wrestled with uncongenial conditions in the pioneer days. We pay awful respect to his qualities of thrift and hard work, and look upon his unsmiling endurance of leisure as a great virtue.

Certainly we cannot afford to support too many lazy people. There is just as much work to do today as in pioneer times but science has released us from long hours of toil, so why not revive the memories of the giddy ancestors and admit that while the early home was filled with hardship and misery, the rafters frequently rang with laughter? Fun and frolic in the face of great hardship is as much a part of our inheritance as dour determination.

Milady in the farm kitchen is no longer tied to a fractious cookstove nor need she mend the family clothes by the light of a feeble oil lamp nor eat her way precariously through the forest once a year to shop. Like the rest of us, farmers have time on their hands and are a trifle embarrassed to admit it. The two rural organizations, the Federation of Agriculture and the Women's Institutes base their programs on farm problems. These absorb some of the new leisure, but are they recreation?

They flourish in districts with no recreation activities, either creative or athletic, yet a trip to the farm attic will often reveal bits of beautifully woven cloth, quilts of intricate design, hand-made butter bowls or spinning wheels, evidence of traditional skills and of the merry winter evenings when these were being made in the farm kitchen. There were also the Literary Societies with Debates, Spelling Bees and Plays, and the Glee Clubs which gave the musical people such a wonderful chance to enjoy themselves. In comparison, the euchre and dance programs of today, to raise money for the good of the community, are shoddy and unimaginative affairs.

Small Revolution

When the coal miners were striking last year, they asked, among other things, for recreation facilities. They did not wish to spend their increased pay on unsatisfying leisure activities. The worthy report by the government investigating committee, in this case, mentioned the need for social services but ignored such a light-minded thing as fun for free time. Employers who found it sound economics to employ their workers for five days a week, hesitated to make this innovation general because they were afraid that it would leave the employee with nothing to do. What a comment! If the individuals can be induced to try the relaxed approach to woodworking, play-acting, or weaving material, it will help shatter the tradition that Canadians are happy only at hard work or doing good works. It could be a small but significant revolution.

Today we have the pension schemes which have tossed many people into the lonely existence of hall bedrooms. In the cities, their neighbors were their fellow-workers, but now they are cut off from them. Economically they can survive, but they are spiritually impoverished when it comes to living by their own routine. They become a problem to themselves and their relatives. We find them sneaking into odd places that give arts and crafts courses. When they find that there is no room or the courses have been discontinued they do not yell like clamorous teen-agers. They just go away, a little more ashamed of having outlived their economic usefulness.

Thus we may hear about a few crowded courses, but we know little about the number of people turned away. The head of the pottery department of a Toronto Technical School told me that they refuse admittance to almost as many as they admit to their classes. People who want to do pottery for fun are out of luck.

One of the worst features of the housing shortage is the jamming into small space of people of different age-groups and tastes. When the awful contingency arises that forces the group to stay home for an evening, the conflicts can be terrific. Jim and Belinda want hot music, father's nerves need peace and quiet, mother has had the grandchild all day and has not been able to poke her nose outside. She is irritable. For the adults a pub or a bad movie is better than the unrest at home and the fifteen-year-old boy or girl probably finds refuge in the alley. Community halls, with a varied program based on the spirit of good fun, under trained or experienced direction, would help a lot. This program should include suggestions for harmonious home recreation as well.

Let us consider sports and these should have a prominent place in our leisure time. An athletic program is not too difficult to arrange. Most of us remember athletic events with great pleasure, but far too often, as old age creeps on us, the most active thing we do is bend the elbow.

Although this has lessened, arts and crafts programs are still suspect because we do not think of these pursuits as recreation. Yet the Canadian Handicrafts Guild is constantly reminding us of the infinite variety of native crafts and their varied appeal. Discreetly chosen they can be a source of prolonged interest at the Community Centre even if the choice is dictated by the cost of materials. Working with wood is an example of a sound craft which fits into the community scheme. Inexpensive materials can be used and many of the tools are already part of the household equipment while the power machines can be made available at the Community Centre, where competent instruction in the use of all equipment will resolve the amateur's problems. Father is not likely to object to other members of the family using his workshop if they have learned to use and not abuse his precious tools.

Arts and Crafts

Weaving is another craft that is part of our tradition and fun to do. Good equipment is expensive but where this has been made available by community effort the enthusiasm of the weavers has been remarkably sustained. I have seen youngsters of twelve making material for jackets, and lonely adults finding happiness and companionship through weaving. There are so many crafts that come within the scope of recreation—puppetry, rug making, metal craft, leather work, to mention just a few.

The arts are an equally fertile field for community projects and we have now accepted drama as part of our recreation activities, but there is much more to be done. Last year when the Dominion Drama Festival was held in London, Ontario, only city groups competed but at the same time the newspapers were full of accounts of plays being produced and enjoyed in rural areas. I have no statistics for the attendance at these amateur productions—how they competed with the movies. I can cite what happened in our rural area, which seems average in every respect. The Colastream Continuation School played five nights to crowded halls. Incidentally they raised enough money to take the whole school to Ottawa!

Playing parts comes naturally to all ages but particularly to youngsters. At Handicraft House in Regina, a municipally run affair, the tots acted out nursery rhymes with great glee and the little boys who were inclined to join marauding gangs in the city streets were easily diverted to acting out tales of Robin Hood, the Knights of the Round Table and other heroic adventures. Teen-agers act all the time, anyway, and they love a chance to do this legitimately. The Children's Theatres of Toronto and Regina are a particularly interesting development. The plays I saw put on by these groups were beautifully acted and well chosen. They delighted both the juvenile and adult audiences. This type of theatre trains young people in every branch of stage technique.

Painting is another art which gives the amateur a good deal of pleasure. I was able to attend the annual exhibit of paintings at Newmarket, Ontario, this winter where I found the work imaginative, individual and technically sound. Saskatchewan has always had an enthusiastic art group. The Regina Businessmen's Art Class under Mr. Kenderdine was always filled to capacity. It is regrettable that galleries and schools have had to close this type of class in the last two years. It is more regrettable that the members are resigned to the fact that learning for leisure can be so easily pushed aside.

Here again children's groups are invaluable. I have watched youngsters spend hours having fun with paints. It seems too bad that Art Galleries must turn away the youngsters for lack of facilities until Billie uses his free time so badly that he comes in conflict with the Law. Then it is too late. It seems particularly difficult to get funds to carry on this work and great credit is due to the galleries in Canada that succeed in doing so.

Fun, Not Profit

There is a good deal of effort today directed towards developing worthy uses for spare time and a few even consider the pleasure that may be derived. The Madsens near Unionville, Ontario, are doing a jolly job in rural recreation. Although they have excellent craftsmen instructing in wood carving, silver craft, weaving and pottery, there is no atmosphere of the classroom. Square dances, food and conversation about everything but the neighbors help make these fine social occasions. I recently visited the Second Mile Club in Toronto where people over sixty-five can find companionship in congenial surroundings. The program is evolving out of the needs and talents of the members. When a talent night was proposed as part of the New Year celebration it was found that there was enough good material for three similar evenings.

Before more people can enjoy their free time, we must change our attitude towards leisure and towards pure fun for its own sake. First we have to admit that this is not only a right, but also a human need. Let people weave cloth for fun and not for sale. Stop worrying about educating people for free time, just offer opportunities. Stop watching the kids at play with an eye to spotting an Olympic winner in the arts or athletics. Most of us have not the talent to be anything but happy dubs in any field.

Before we can have these things as part of our existence, we need a lot of information from people trained to know about pleasant leisure. The federal and several provincial governments — a little apologetically perhaps—have set up departments and are sources of information. With bacon striped with silver and butter more golden in price than in color, we must cut our leisure activities to fit our pocket books. We may find that through community effort we can afford fun that as individuals we could not pay for. Quite aside from the money, we can no longer afford expensive and alcoholic week-ends. The price for inefficient Mondays is too high in work-hours lost. We must find out what has been done, what can be done and what it will cost. Free time is part of the modern way of life. Let's make the most of it.

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CUISINE

Cook Books in Review

By BERNICE COFFEY

TIME was when fine home cooking was an art compounded of painfully acquired know-how, feminine intuition and a generous dash of voodoo. Today the woman who is unable to turn out a presentable meal is at the mercy of her critics. She is reinforced by a vast army of industrialists, scientists and home economists whose sole aim in life is to make things easy for her, and her path is smoothed by a constantly growing output of cook books. Many of the latest books are written on the premise, and perhaps rightly so, that the reader is unlikely to know the difference between a double-boiler and a double no-trump.

Given a scundly compiled cook book, an ability to read without moving the lips, a moderate amount of self-confidence, (a hearty appetite also is a motivating force), even an inexperienced would-be cook should be able to tally up a good score of successes. To be sure the inspired cook is something else again and is not within the purview of this article.

One of the most attractive features about "Cooking by the Clock", by Jean and Clarke Mattimore, is their frank acknowledgment that things can and do go wrong with the best-planned meals. Their heartening advice is to do one of three things:

(1) Give up and go out to dinner.
(2) Have three cocktails and start over.
(3) Open a can of beans.

Each chapter begins with a complete menu, shopping list and catalogue of tools and utensils required. A play-by play description follows of the preparation of the meal, every step timed so that the cook will not find the vegetables still in a raw state when the roast is done to a turn. For this reason, among others, the book is likely to win the regard of inexperienced cooks who have yet to savor the supreme triumph of having every dish ready on cue. (Clarke, Irwin, $3.50)

The metal ring binding of "Just a Minute", a book of quick cookery by Alice Wilson Richardson, permits the book to lie flat open at the wanted page while the kitchen virtuoso is putting her heart and soul into following the recipes. Nothing is more apt to curdle the cook's disposition than to be deep in the concocting of French dressing and then to find that the pages have quietly turned themselves over to the soup department while her back was turned. Publishers of cook books would do well to bear this detail in mind. The housewife has enough to try her soul, as it is.

A clue to the character of "Just a Minute" is to be found in the fact that it gets off to a festive start with cocktail and canape recipes before proceeding to the more serious business of food.. The book is devoted to dishes that have flair and can be prepared fairly quickly, and the author remarks somewhat snobbishly, "Your basic cook book will give you all of the prosaic or everyday type of recipes you want."

Elegance and Quality

The following dinner menu is an example of the sort of thing you may expect to find: Chicken Livers with Wine, Turkish Rice, Mixed Green Salad, Chablis, French Bread, Coffee. Several menus have been contributed by well-known New York career women—but don't let this put you off them. They are original but not exotic.

All in all, this is a fine book to have around if you enjoy serving food that is rather elegant in character, not too difficult to prepare. (Collins, $2.50).

The third book up for review (with ring binding) is as Canadian as the maple leaf and has the startling title "100 to Dinner". This is a book of quantity cooking for clubs, camps, resorts and public dining places where such things as mint sauce are made by the gallon and muffins are baked by the hundreds.

The book represents the combined experience of three authors, all of whom are old hands at feeding the public en masse: Elspeth Middleton, B.C., director of the Household Science Department of the Central Technical School, Toronto: Muriel Ranson, B.C., superintendent of the Great Hall, Hart House, University of Toronto; and Albert Vierin, executive chef of Aero-Caterers Supplying Trans-Canada Air Lines.

The gospel of wholesome food, well-prepared, in public dining places, is being preached energetically by those who realize the importance to this country of the tourist's dollar. Nor will Canadians be unappreciative of improved cooking standards in public dining places. This book should be required reading for all who are charged with the care and feeding of the public and wish to do it capably and well. (They will find here a chapter on the correct preparation of tea and coffee). If enough copies get into circulation things should be looking up for all of us who are forced to seek nourishment in public dining places. Come to think of it, it might be a sound idea to send a copy to the chef well in advance of your arrival if you plan to spend the summer away from home. (University of Toronto Press, $3.50.)

QUANDARY

And Look Pretty Too

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

HERE is the whole crux of the reason why women have not attained greatness in many pursuits—such as philosophy, religion, music and mathematics—in which there is little or no sex discrimination: not only must they work as hard or harder than men, but they must look pretty too.

"How quaint!" we cry when we see some unshorn gentleman scholar rambling along the street with soup-stained vest and holes in his socks. I would hesitate to mention the terms we would use to describe a lady scholar in like condition. No matter how weird and dishevelled a man appears people will always make excuses for him and try to help him. His counterpart in the weaker sex would be ostracized immediately if she did not spend precious time—time which should be given to her profession—mending her ways and her hose, thereby adding more work to the load she already carries.

Stupid or Shrewd?

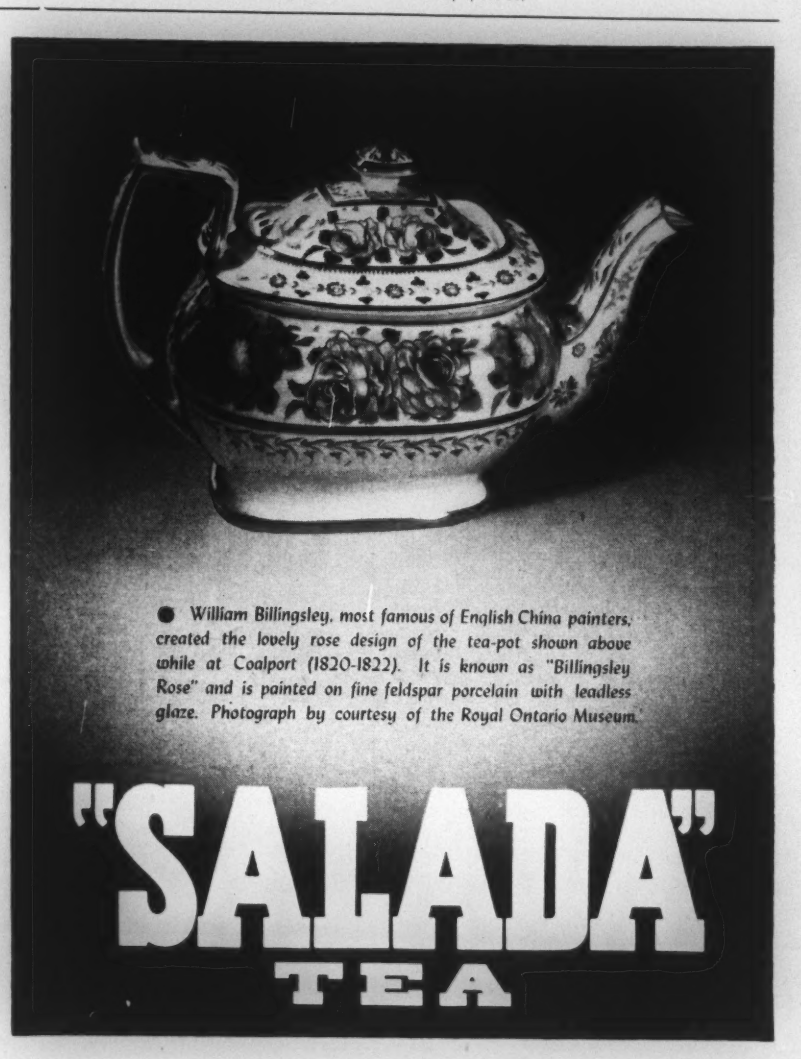
The pursuits I have mentioned are not money-making ones in their beginnings and so it is usually impossible for those following them to afford paid service for some years. For a woman this means time out to cook, wash, mend and do all the hundred and one things necessary to make herself and her home attractive. I have never known a woman who received any real help in such matters and I have never known a man who did not. If a man is unmarried there will usually be some woman who will come in and "do" for him out of the kindness of her heart. At the least he will be the recipient of baked goods, preserves and often whole meals. "I made those pies just for you bachelors!" I heard a woman exclaim the other day, indignant that one had been passed on to a spinster neighbor. "She can bake her own!" And why can't a bachelor bake his own also?

Would it be stupidity—such as a woman is supposed to display when tackling a "man's" job, although the war certainly disproved that—or would it be the shrewdness which an acquaintance of mine demonstrated when he said: "No, I'm never going to buy a car. If I do I'll always have to be giving my friends rides. This way they'll give them to me." And they did. This astute line of reasoning really explains why men who are so adept at chemical formulae, machinery and office correspondence are such miserable failures when it comes to cooking, running a vacuum cleaner or doing any of the family letter-writing.

I have always doubted the theory that women adopted trousers and short hair just to ape men. I think they did it because it's a whole lot easier to scramble into slacks, shorts and shirt and run a comb through your hair than it is to go through the rigmarole of girdle, panties, bra, stockings (particularly painted ones), slip, dress and pin curls. Extra clothes to wash, iron and mend—who wouldn't lead the sartorially simple life when "art is long and time is fleeting"? If you remember, the idea originated among artists, writers, musicians—all women who had a lot to do in the world and wanted to save their time and their strength for it.

"A bit eccentric, my dear, but *such* a lamb!" says the hostess of the homely, untidy and socially boorish scholar whom she has invited to her dinner party. "Crazy as a coot and *such* a fright!" is her verdict on his feminine counterpart who is left to devour her lonely lamb chop in solitary glory. Even if she is, by some miracle, invited to the dinner party also, much more is expected of her than of her masculine opposite number. He can sit in grim silence during the whole evening or grunt rudely at his fellow guests and still be invited again, but she must be sprightly and entertaining or eat her meals with a book for company forevermore.

It is enough for a man to have brains—I sometimes think it is enough for him just to *be* a man—but a woman must do her job and look pretty too. The double load required by this double standard places a black market price on scholarly greatness for women.



● William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

BRAIN-TEASER

Leap Year Chance

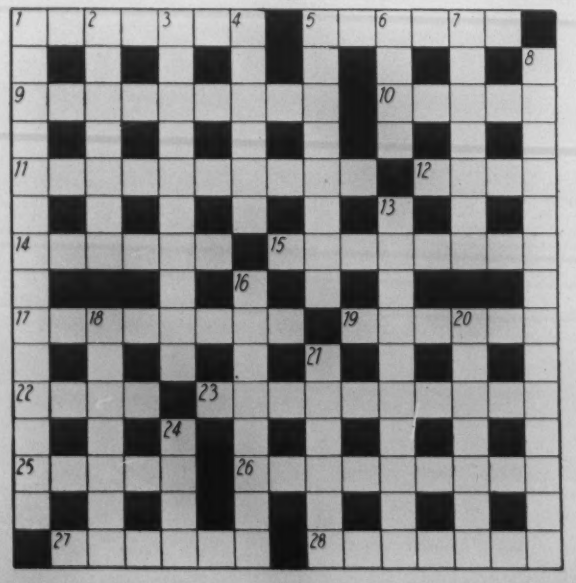
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Only member of the orchestra prepared for heaven.
5. Smirk.
9. Stalin says this is the god of war.
10. Connected with vice.
11. If you don't get this at once you will.
12. Old gal in "Martin Chuzzlewit" who liked her drop.
14. It comes by le courrier in Quebec.
15. Stuck with this? (1, 7)
17. Mackenzie King is still an eligible one.
19. Character in "Eugene Onegin" makes an elk sin.
22. She died, O, for love of Aeneas.
23. Athletic vegetable? (6, 4)
25. Tedium.
26. These puzzles are.
27. Cuban vendor in popular song.
28. Its future, maybe, is upon your shoulders, ladies.

DOWN

1. All stars are, and some flim-stars have. (8, 6)
2. Buy him another drink?
3. Not born under a lucky one. (3-7)
4. Entrap (anagram)
5. Does this reflect an enemy agent?
6. Good thing to do in draughts (either kind.)
7. Used to distinguish cattle. (3-4)
8. When witches ride. (German)
13. These titillate the olfactory senses. (4, 6)
16. It's up to you, Sir Isaac Brock.
18. "Wit will shine through the harsh ------- of a rugged line." (Dryden)
20. You can take this under a 12.
21. Where movie actors are preserved for ever. (2, 4)
24. Demon that sounds like a good mixer.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Barbara Ann Scott
9. Insight
10. Buy a tag
11. Hoes it
12. Ready wit
14. Astigmatic
15. Undo
16. Avid
18. Glides home
22. Outright
23. Brenda
25. Lorries
26. Ransack
27. Remain an amateur

DOWN

1. Bright as a dollar
2. Respect
3. Arguing
4. Arts
5. Noble minds
6. Say I do
7. Ottawan
8. Tightrope walker
13. Sail the sea
17. Interim
19. Syringa
20. Own name
21. Rimini
24. Aria

GEOPHAGY

Ever Eat a Mud Pie?

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

THE sand-pile-mud-pie days are almost here again—when small fry will happily wield miniature shovels and ecstatically mix the good earth and water to produce succulent mud-pies. Their creations they may then proceed to eat, to the parents' horror and disgust.

There is really no reason to believe a child depraved when he is found eating sand or nibbling his mud-pie. Indeed, we have all eaten earth in one form or another. Where do salt, iron, copper, phosphorus and calcium come from? Where the kaolin prescribed by the physician? And what of bismuth and the barium meal which moves slowly down the gastro-intestinal tract while the doctor peers through the fluoroscope to witness its shadowy passage? Junior's mud-pies are called "dirty," barium and kaolin part of the medicine man's armamentarium, but they are earth none the less.

Earth-eating as a habit is world-wide; is indulged in by adults as well as children; and is referred to as geogphagy or pica (Latin for magpie!) There are various reasons for earth-eating, although they are not completely understood. Information on the subject was presented in the July 1947 issue of *Discovery* (London, England) by Dr. R. H. S. Robertson.

Clay Pipe Delicacy

It is common knowledge that all life, animal and human, must have in the diet certain minerals, components of earth. Animals which crop the grass and root in the soil gain some of these factors in that manner. Dogs, mouthing dirt-covered bones, collect iron as well as iodine, while piglets which are kept on clean concrete will develop anaemia because of a deficiency of these elements, unless their diet is supplemented. Cows chew bones when they are starved for phosphates. Porcupines chew axe handles for the salt left by perspiring hands. Children who are deprived of certain minerals will gnaw a chunk of plaster, lime, coal or chalk.

Some women feel compelled to eat strange things only during pregnancy. Recently the British *Medical Journal* published the report of a woman who always chews and swallows clay pipes when pregnant. If pipes are not available, the clay itself will satisfy the craving. Recall Steinbeck's "Rose of Sharon", trying to fill the needs of her unborn child by chewing a piece of slack lime, and her mother's confession that she had eaten coal when pregnant.

It should be emphasized, however, that the habit of earth-eating is not confined to the female. During famine, male and female, old and young alike, will eat earth to lessen the pangs of hunger—"to keep the walls of the stomach apart". The same gnawing ache is caused by worms in the stomach and intestines, and the presence of hook-worm seems to lead to pica rather than pica resulting in infestation with worms.

Lemon Flavored Mud

In some sections of the United States, dirt-eating is common. People will walk miles to a certain river bank in Mississippi where clay is valued for its sour taste, resembling lemons. Possibly an iron, or ascorbic acid deficiency, is operative here. The dirt-eaters in one section of that state were found to eat little of the iron-rich foods such as molasses, mustard-greens and liver, as compared with the non-dirt-eaters. Dirt-eating is prevalent in Mexico among both adults and children. It may be associated with the degradation of extreme poverty because it is considered so shameful that few will admit the habit. A compulsion so strong must surely result from the lack of elements essential to the body's economy.

Some primitive tribes eat earth as a fertility rite, while in many parts of the world various kinds of earth have long been used for medicinal and cosmetic purposes. (Where clay is thought to free the skin and hair of impurities, the soft earth of the river bank is rubbed well into the scalp prior to the shampoo. Whatever its ultimate benefits, it doubtless gives the individual a distinct feeling of cleanliness, and not a little satisfaction, to see the muddy water flowing away.)

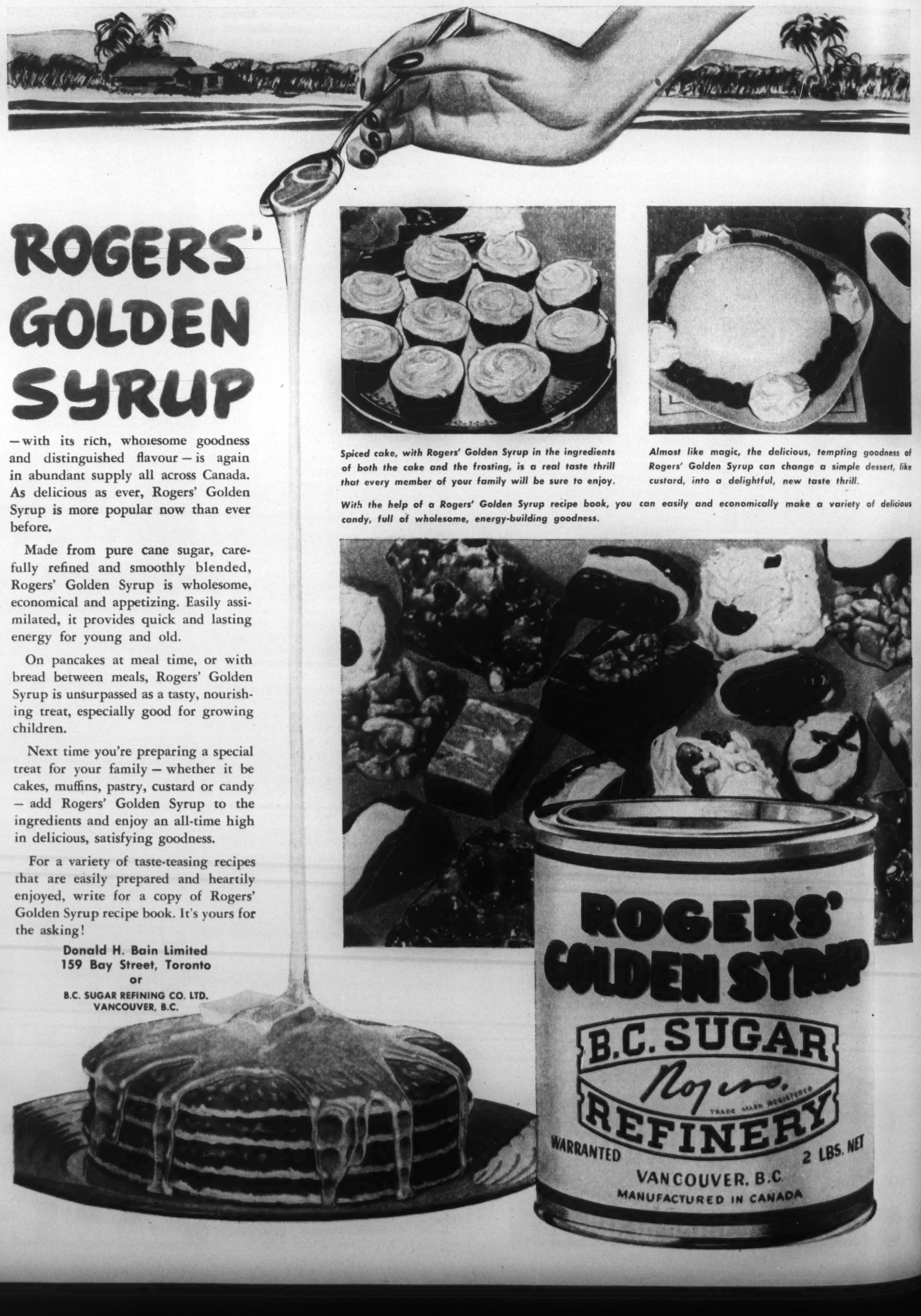
Earth is eaten by large sections of the population in India. Light yellow ochre is taken in doses of from 5 to 30 grains. It is thought to relieve acidity in the stomach. Other clays are eaten to clear the complexion. In 1933, in Bikanir Province, India, one thousand tons of fuller's earth were dug and marketed for medicinal, cosmetic and eating purposes. Another earth, dug near the Persian Gulf, has been incorporated in a tonic. Early physicians used a sweet-scented earth as an astringent to stop internal haemorrhage.

Potter's clay for eating is sold in the bazaars of Calcutta in the shape of small saucer-shaped chips. Most of the earths eaten in India are said to be fuller's earth which contains considerable silica as well as the clay mineral, montmorillonite.

The egg-shaped Goa Stone, presented in the East to a loved one as a gift, is composed of very fine fuller's earth, mixed with scent, molded into shape and covered with gold leaf—truly a pretty bauble. Scrapings of the stone are drunk in water as a cure for many disorders. Pliny the Elder (23 to 79 A.D.) who wrote much about edible earths, described the Samian Stone as being dense and white. It was taken internally for "stomach disorders, to relieve giddiness and to restore mental balance".

Descendants of the Incas living around Lake Titicaca in Peru live mainly on vegetables with a large proportion of potatoes. Before they are eaten, they are dipped in a thin soup of clay and water, which is said to prevent "scouring of the stomach". On examination, the clay was found to be mainly kaolinite.

During the fourth century, an astringent earth was imported into Britain from Armenia and used as an antidote for poison. In 1914-15, fuller's earth was again advocated for cases of poisoning, having been found beneficial in patients with morphine, nicotine, ipecacuanha,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strychnine and aconitine poisoning. The deleterious substance in the stomach is absorbed by the earth and carried off with it. (Today, synthetic resins are being experimented with for the same purpose.) Kaolin, given with water or paraffin, is also said to have proved of value in cholera.

Kaolin is considered a comparatively new addition to modern medicine, advocated now as a protective remedy against bacterial infection of the intestines. The two types of earth which are used medicinally, fuller's earth and kaolin, are often thought to be identical but apparently are quite distinct, both as to their mineral and physical properties. Still, they are both clay and good medicine when prescribed by the doctor and eaten by mother and daddy. But if Junior's mouth is found smeared with the finest earth, it is mud, and Junior is a dirty baby. (Parents are so inconsistent!)

It is, of course, within the realm of possibility that Junior will ingest trouble-making germs with his mud-pie dessert, and it is important to have his play materials as clean as possible. But, the risk of germs in the dough of his first baking efforts is not so great as to warrant depriving him of the soul-satisfying experience of mixing and tasting two basic ingredients of our world—earth and water.

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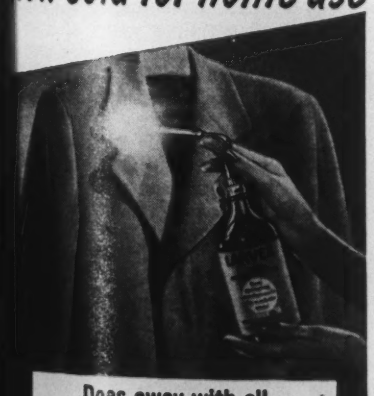

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LARVEX

OTHER PAGE

A Filler Phantasy

By FERGUS CRONIN

THE little man with the straw hat and walrus moustache pulled up a chair, plunked a large scrap book on my typewriter and sat down.

"I have evidence here," he began, "of the greatest piece of espionage this country has ever seen."

He looked at me with a smug expression, his hands on his knees, then continued his speech, accentuating the occasional word with a thump on the desk.

"For years it has gone on undetected," he said. "Each day in every paper in the country, almost on every page, a certain individual has been getting his apparently innocent pieces of propaganda into print. I claim to be the first to have discovered the plot. And I have brought my proof."

With a flourish he opened the scrap book. Inside I found page after page filled with newspaper clippings of what are known in the trade as "fillers," tiny one-paragraph items used to fill up columns, and generally consisting of such important facts as the length of a giraffe's neck or the 1913 export figures of thumb tacks in Bolivia.

I looked at my visitor in amazement.

"See?" he exclaimed in triumph.

"No," I said.

"But you must!" He was astonished. "Here, let me read you a few items at random. Take this one: 'Hunan, province of China, about the size of Idaho, has about 400,000 bandits.'"

"Well?" I said after a respectful interval.

"Don't you see?" he said. "The only purpose of that little item is to make us think that because we have fewer bandits than Hunan we are really well off. The idea is to promote lethargy! It's part of a plot against our society!"

He drew only encouragement from my puzzled expression and went on skipping through his book. An item which read: "Persia has an area of 630,000 square miles and a population of about 15,000,000," was, he said, intended only to make us think our housing situation was not so bad after all.

And to further discourage worldly effort, in this one the man responsible sought to convince us we need only look heavenward for the solution to all our problems: "Many fishes that live on the floor of the ocean have eyes that look upward only, since there is no need to see in other directions."

"Look at this," he said. "'The work in just one kilowatt hour of electricity equals the energy expanded in climbing to the top of the Washington Monument 35 times.' Can you imagine any more forceful argument for the futility of human effort in general, and of climbing the Washington Monument in particular?

"And take this as a means to engender frustration in men: 'Highest shoreline cliffs in the world are on the island of Formosa. Here rock walls rise in places to five times the height of the Empire State Building.'"

Of course, he added, there were certain items which apparently had no ulterior motive, but he said he would not give up until he had discovered the reason behind them too. As an example of this class he showed me a clipping which read: "Sanitation is essential to good health, rapid growth, development, and profitable pig production."

I found one which said that "About 2,000,000,000 buttons a year are made from the shells of the fresh water mussels taken in the Mississippi valley region." That, he said, came into the diversionary class—"to keep our minds off the important issues at stake." In the same group, he pointed out, were items describing the largest gold nugget on record, the height to which geese can fly, and the fact that the first U.S. president to go below the surface of the sea in a submarine was Theodore Roosevelt.

I was confused.

"Who is this master-mind behind this enormous propaganda machine?" I asked.

My visitor looked mysterious.

"No one knows who he is," he said. "Not even I—but I will discover him some day." And with a horrible laugh he snatched up his book and sped out the door.

For the first time in my life I began to read fillers. What I found made me wish I had taken the little man's name.

On the same day there had been a front-page story about the growing world food shortage there was this item: "Some types of ants cultivate fungus for food while others keep certain breeds of caterpillars which they milk."

But this I thought the most subtle of all. It appeared just after there had been criticism of a member nation of U.N. for having apparently backed down in the face of opposition. It said: "The African black porcupine charges his enemies by running at them backwards."

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

Business • Finance • Insurance SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Government Finance Has New Look But Debts Are Still Dangerous

By COURTLAND ELLIOTT

Wages and incomes are much higher than thirty years ago. Part of this means higher standards of living, but part comes from inflation produced by government finance. Ottawa's budget is in a sound position now, but we must look forward to years when revenues fall and when expenditures will be pushed up by demands for public works and other anti-depression measures.

Most of our present spendings are uncontrollable and fortunately we can afford a reasonable level of social security. But we must be very careful about adding further burdens. Heavy taxes already interfere with the supply of capital and government debt, even when held within Canada, involves a real burden, not merely a transfer of income.

Mr. Elliott is a director of A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd. During the war he was economic adviser and later a member of the Board of Referees under the Excess Profits Tax Act and was awarded the C.B.E. for his services. This article comes from his speech at the combined annual meeting of the Citizen's Research Institute of Canada and the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research.

WHEN I was a small boy in Kingston there was an interesting institution in the summertime which was known as "one cent day" on the streetcars. It was a custom that was well beloved by all the kids because it gave us a chance, at small cost, to ride precariously on the long running board that traversed the side of the trolley car. At peril of life and limb, we could scoot past the penitentiary and the asylum, which Kingstonians always emphasized were situated in the neighboring village of Portsmouth, to the merry-go-round and the swimming hole at Lake Ontario Park.

To my juvenile mind the motorman obviously had an intricate and responsible job. Already I was becoming dimly aware of the importance of money and I suppose that it was around 1908 when I asked my father how much the motorman's wages would be. My recollection is that the amount was $1.50 or perhaps $2.00 a day. In any case I suppose the payment for the same labor today would be in the neighbourhood of $6.00. But, while the standard of living has risen it has not risen nearly as much as that.

How are we to account for the rise in money incomes? A part of the increase in wages reflects a greater share in the increased productivity that comes from expending abundant energy in utilizing modern machines. In a word, the mass of the people have been dividing in physical and financial terms a larger and larger production of goods and services. And that is all to the good because the maximum amount of social welfare and a rising standard of living must, in a democratic country, be the objective of our endeavours. A just division of high production is the only key to general prosperity.

Yet, even conceding these facts, it is to be observed that not all of the increase in incomes has been translated into the more abundant life. The plain fact is that a good part of the increased incomes must be devoted through payment of taxes, direct and indirect, concealed and unconcealed, for the support of that close and intimate, yet remote and frigid institution, that we know as "the state" or, more colloquially, "the government".

The Motorman Today

My boyhood friend, the motorman, obviously could not have paid the taxes that are now concealed in the prices he pays or are extracted directly from his pay envelope out of a daily wage of $1.50 or $2.00 a day. His increased income today goes further than it did in 1908 but it is time to realize that there is a large balance that he is contributing out of the sweat of his brow to the state—and for what?

Our attitude towards government spending has, since those days, completely changed. If you look up the public budgets of 1913 and compare them with those of recent years the transformation will be readily apparent. In the days before World War I —in the days of self-reliance and private enterprise—we looked for a minimum of government intervention and a minimum of government support. We wanted to paddle our own canoes. In 1913, for example, the Dominion government spent on current account $131 millions of which $17 millions was for debt charges, $22 millions for general government, $13 millions for national defence and $12 millions for the post office. Less than $3 millions could be classified as expenditures for public welfare and education and of that amount over $2 millions was devoted to the Indians.

Far be it from me to criticize our expenditures for education and for social security and for economic emergencies—for mothers' allowances, for old age pensions, for veterans' disabilities and the like. After all, our country has reached a stage of maturity where we should afford, if we are willing to pay the price, a generous measure of security for the weak, the disabled and the aged.

If we are really sincere in our fear of inflation, our peril is not so much in our present scale of social expenditures which have already been embodied in our economic arrangements, but of absorbing in a period of unprecedented boom, additional costs which will be painful to sustain in periods of adversity. What we should suspect is the siren call of economic novices and vote-getters who would have us believe that there is no social cost in increased government expenditures or that the cost can be loaded onto that waning group known in political parlance as the rich.

Not Enough Rich

In the latest official statistics for 1945 it is reported that in this country of 13½ million people only 2,800 persons earned more than $25,000 annually. They were subjected, it is true, to the present excruciating and nonsensical tax rates and out of their earnings of $131,477,000 they were assessed for $90,355,000 of unadjusted income taxes. If the balance of $41,122,000 had been confiscated it would have represented about ¾ of 1 per cent the total federal expenditure in that year. If it is the new attitude in public finance to want more and more expenditures, do not for a moment let us delude ourselves that by some vague intellectual rinky-dink they can be achieved cost free.

There are, of course, other aspects of government expenditures that are important. Perhaps the most disturbing is their lack of resiliency—the inability to reduce ordinary governmental costs. Actually the amount of controllable public expenditures is relatively small. The fact is that fixed charges and statutory disbursements have been so loaded into our public expenditures that only a politically unthinkable reversal of attitude towards social security, pensions and allowances and towards subsidies and grants could make any appreciable dent in government spendings. For instance, in the fiscal year 1945 non-war expenditures of the Dominion were $827 millions but the controllable items were only $120 millions.

The situation then is that at this moment of peak prosperity and virtually top taxation our budgets are weighted down with uncontrollable expenditures. If this is the situation what do you think it will be like in periods of adversity when the present astronomical surpluses will have disappeared, relief expenditures will be required and revenues will be falling? I leave that aspect to your imagination.

The fact is that uncontrollable expenditures are now so large in virtually all jurisdictions and are regarded so complacently by apathetic voters that our fiscal system is in grave danger of degenerating into merely an engine of debt-creation, monetary inflation and an unconscionable scramble for new revenues and intergovernmental handouts. Is it any wonder the 1948 dollar isn't what it used to be in 1908?

Another of our changed attitudes in public finance applies to our concept of public debt. Thirty or forty years ago I was taught that debt creation should be resorted to only to meet a temporary emergency or to acquire a revenue-producing asset. Even so I was warned that excessive borrowing would impair the issuer's credit standing and raise the interest rate. Yet for fifteen years we have viewed the spectacle in this country, and elsewhere, of constantly increasing public indebtedness financed at lower and lower interest rates. And to cap this miracle we are now assured that government debt is not burdensome because we owe the principal and interest to each other and not to foreigners.

I suggest that we appraise this economic double talk with considerable reserve. The monetary and fiscal techniques involved in attaining this so-called burdenless debt cannot be discussed here. I suggest that even at the best when the taxes we pay come back to us as taxable interest coupons we have sustained a very real financial and economic cost.

Now that we have looked at a very few of the facets of public expenditure and public debt what can be usefully said about taxation that has not already been said a thousand times in the last few years?

Curious Notion

I think that the first thing that can be said is that we should disabuse our minds of a curious but traditional notion that taxation, in the federal field, is levied primarily to meet expenditures and produce a balanced budget. On the contrary, ordinary accounting concepts are obviously *passé*. Taxation is levied still with lip service to the principles of ability to pay and benefits received but actually it is designed to allocate personal incomes and redistribute financial resources with a view to minimizing the unpleasant impacts of fiscal techniques upon the common man. It is a means of brightening the shadows on the primrose path.

Budgets are now designed to achieve social purposes—to share the wealth and allocate the income. By progressive taxation we penalize energy and thrift. We justify the continuation of wartime rates of taxation by recourse to newly-found shibboleths. In erudite terms it is explained that the state must channel away by taxation excess purchasing power from individuals and businesses. It is seldom, if ever, explained that inflation is a disease that originates in the fiscal and monetary policies of governments and that tax moneys are not necessarily immunized from inflationary tendencies when they are spent by government instead of by individuals. Are we not entitled at least to wonder whether there is no inflationary incidence in government transfers to persons which were $261 millions in 1944, $553 millions in 1945, and estimated at $1,103 millions in 1946?

Potently Inflationary

The fact is that government expenditures and their financing are the most potent inflationary forces in the world today. Yet, having absorbed the shock of present tax rates, we seem to be willing to accept the delusion that taxes cannot be reduced because of inflationary pressures. I venture the prediction that when times change we shall accept the explanation that taxes cannot be reduced materially because we shall then be in a deflationary period and relief and public works expenditures will require high taxes!

Meantime government continues to draw away from its citizens the great source of economic lifeblood—the invested savings that made this country livable and great. It is not enough to say that in these fat years we seem to be doing all right. The warning should be raised that, without a radical revision of tax rates and tax practices, our economy will be deprived in the long run of the private investment in cost-reducing and price-reducing facilities that have constantly raised the standard of living on this continent.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Question and Answer

By P. M. RICHARDS

PHELPS Adams of the New York *Sun* recently wrote a piece about the free enterprise system and a Marxist reader wrote in to set him right in his thinking. The reader's piece was in question-and-answer form and went like this:

What did you tell that man just now? I told him to hurry. What right have you to tell him to hurry? I pay him to hurry. How much do you pay him? Ten dollars a day. Where do you get the money to pay him? I sell products. Who makes the products? He does. How many products does he make in a day? Sixteen dollars' worth. Then, instead of your paying him, he pays you six dollars a day to stand around and tell him to hurry. Well, but I own the machines. How did you get the machines? I sold products and bought them. Who made the products? Shut up! He might hear you!

Mr. Adams rewrote the dialogue as follows:

Who is that man sitting over there? He's working for me. What is he doing? He's running that machine in front of him. How much do you pay him? Twelve dollars a day. Where do you get the money? I sell products. Who makes the products? He and the machine he is running. How many products do they make in a day? Fourteen dollars' worth. How much of the work does the man do? About 5 per cent of it—70 cents' worth. How much does the machine do? Some 85 per cent, or about $12 worth. How did you get the machine—by selling products? Heavens, no! I had to buy the machine before there were any products and before there was even a job for the man. Then where did you get the money? A lot of people who saved it invested $6,500 in that machine and charge me for using it. How much do you pay them for using the machine? About 4 per cent—70 cents a day. Hey, let me get this straight! You pay the man $12 a day for doing 70 cents' worth of work and you pay the owners of the machine 70 cents a day for doing $12 worth of work? That's right. Good Lord, man, they belong in the booby hatch! Shut up! That's what worries me!

ADAMS might have added that from time to time the owners of the machine substitute for it a new and better one, which enables the operator to make more products in a day's work and thereby get more wages, and gives the owners a larger return too. Also that this larger production is the only place from which increased wages can come.

All this would be merely amusing if the attitude of Mr. Adams' correspondent didn't, unfortunately, represent that of all too many people today. Capitalism has many and obvious faults (which are in process of correction—witness the steady rise in labor's standard of living over many years) but it nevertheless affords a somewhat better way of life than does its arch-enemy, Communism. Ask Igor Gouzenko!

I HAVE just read Gouzenko's book "This Was My Choice", which Willson Woodside wrote about in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT. Besides giving a lot of new information about the events which culminated in the Soviet spy trials, it is a revelation of how our way of life looks to new arrivals from Russia. Gouzenko and his fellow Embassy staffers, arriving by plane at Edmonton, were astonished by the homes and streets and said "Where do the workers live?" It seemed unthinkable that ordinary workers could be living in such a setting.

They were not prepared for the wealth of food in their hotel, the abundance of clothing, candies and luxuries in the stores, the hundreds of automobiles carrying people who did not appear to be officials. The friendliness of fellow passengers on the train to Ottawa, the beauty and prosperity of Ottawa, the freedom of speech everywhere—above all, freedom. Gouzenko was impressed by an immigrant fruit dealer who had sued the City of Ottawa for some alleged infringement of his property and who voiced loud disapproval of the government. Not in Russia!

Gouzenko and his wife liked their Canadian home and their Canadian neighbors and their Canadian way of life. Why should Canada turn to Communism? It seemed to have infinitely more than the Soviet, in every way. Why? How did Canada, with only thirteen million people, produce everything from thread to railroad engines, and export too? Gouzenko arrived at the decision that private enterprise and complete freedom were responsible.

TODAY capitalism, which Gouzenko finds so admirably productive, must produce more abundantly and efficiently than ever before if it is to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of those it serves. It will do so only if it has favorable operating conditions. Clearly, the promotion of such conditions is not only in the interest of the owners of industry but in that of the workers and the public too.

One can be capitalistic or socialistic by conviction yet still desire that truth shall prevail. The dialogue above, as amended by Phelps Adams, presents an elementary economic fact which capitalism's enemies continually ignore or distort. Economic truth is against Communism.

Large-Scale Migration Needs a World Plan

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

A recent survey has shown that a very high proportion of the population of the "old world" wants to emigrate.

Although shipping facilities make mass-emigration impossible at present, it is time, says Mr. Marston, for some sort of international plan to redistribute the world's population according to its wishes. This would take into account, of course, the needs of the overcrowded countries not wishing to lose their most productive inhabitants as well as the requirements of under-developed areas urgently needing settlers.

London.

A RECENT public-opinion survey which sought to discover the wishes of people in the "old world" regarding emigration produced somewhat alarming results. In eight countries outside Britain more than 25 per cent of the adult population wanted to emigrate, and in Britain no less than 42 per cent. Of the British people questioned in the economic prime of life, 21-29 years old, as many as 58 per cent wanted to start their life afresh elsewhere.

To say that these figures cannot be taken at their face-value is not to cast doubt on public-opinion polls. It is quite possible that more than half of the young adult population of, say, Britain has some vague desire to leave the country, with its recurring crises and uncertain future. Confronted, however, with the actual need to break up their homes and part from their relatives and friends, many of them would most probably reconsider.

But the fact remains that emigration offices are being besieged with applicants, and it would be foolish in the "old world" to ignore the fact that the trend of population towards "new countries" is again very strong and is likely to continue for many years.

Notwithstanding the great wave of emigration in the last century, Europe is still one of the world's densely-peopled areas. With India and the Far East it ranks as one of the three most populated regions. It added, indeed, hundreds of millions to its population even while emigration to the American Continent was in full flood.

The attraction now is not so much towards North America, where the memory of mass-unemployment still lingers, as towards South Africa and Australia and New Zealand, which are developing fast from pastoral and mining to important industrial economies. It is well known in Britain that Australia particularly welcomes large-scale immigration of the right type; and the general case for spreading dense populations is not denied even by those who most vigorously resist the trend.

When the recent anxiety on the matter reached its height in Britain the government was asked to make a reassuring statement. The appropriate Minister did so. He said that shipping facilities were utterly inadequate for moving a large proportion of the population to lands which seemed to offer better opportunities.

Unrealistic

This is, of course, true. The idea that tens of millions of people can be and should be moved out of Europe in the next few years is unrealistic. (It is unrealistic for the same reason to suppose that Britain's basic industries can be moved to distant Dominions as the only protection against atom bombs in a future war.) But in terms of decades rather than years mass-emigration is a practical possibility, and it is one with which the world's statesmen should calmly reckon, without too much national prejudice.

That there are developing areas of the world which would be wealthier with more people is a plainly observable fact. Even advanced areas like North America are still relatively lightly populated. South America and Australia have only a small proportion of the people they could comfortably accommodate. South Africa has considerable labor resources but could use many more skilled technicians.

Then, on a longer view, there are those vast regions which at present attract practically no one: "the dark continent" of Central Africa, and the jungle forests of the Amazon lowlands in South America. Sooner or later even these territories will undoubtedly be settled, when machinery for cultivating virgin lands is developed to the effectiveness needed for so immense a task.

Economists have long recognized, however, that there is no information on which one can definitely say that a country is over- or under-populated, and it is by no means agreed in the "old countries" that, from the national viewpoint, it is desirable to reduce the population. On the contrary, anxiety is expressed at the generally downward trend of birth-rates and the possibility that some of these relatively populous countries will be largely depopulated a few generations hence.

More directly, criticism of emigration concerns not numbers but kind. The receiving countries want skilled labor, which is scarce everywhere. They want young people, who can immediately start work and contribute to their pool of wealth.

This is the most difficult problem in emigration. If emigrants are mostly people of working age inevitably they leave their country the poorer for their going, for they leave the proportion of non-producers higher. A community has to succor its young and support its aged, and if the proportion of people able to work persistently declines the standard of living will tend to go lower and lower.

It is perhaps not idealistic to hope that before long the nations will work out in cooperation a broad policy for the world's population, to help it to redistribute itself according to its wishes. They would then naturally take into account the problems of the countries destined to lose some of their people, as well as the needs of the intending recipients.

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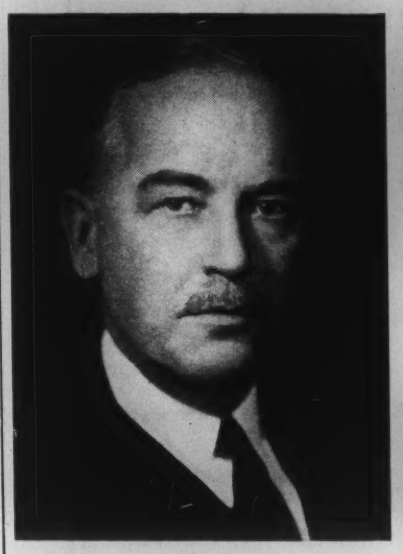

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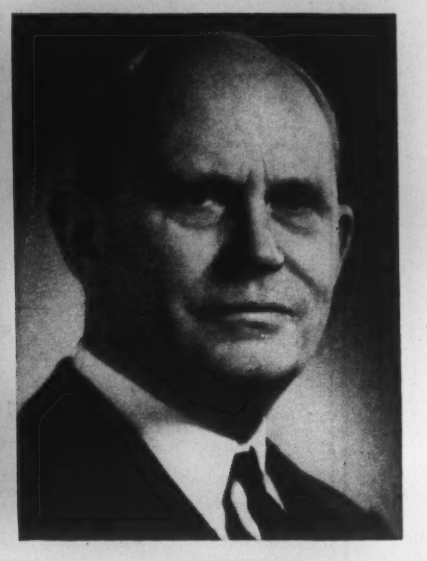

B. C. GARDNER, M.C.

Following a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Royal Trust Company, R.P. Jellett, President, has announced the appointment of J. A. Eccles and B. C. Gardner, M.C., as Vice-Presidents of the Company, in addition to Ross Clarkson, who is Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Gardner was also named a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

Prevention is better than cure . . .

Your boilers may be insured . . . but insurance is not enough. Insurance does not prevent accidents and accidents will happen.

The danger of accidents occurring can be greatly lessened by regular inspection of your power plant equipment. That is the reason we inspect all the equipment we insure, and entrust that work only to men trained and skilled in that important work.

Protect yourself against loss of property . . . and loss of business too . . . by means of insurance with a Company known for the quality and effectiveness of its inspection staff.

Ask your broker or agent for details. 21-7

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Suggestions for
MAY INVESTMENT

IF you are considering immediate investment opportunities, do not fail to secure a copy of our May booklet "Investments". It contains a diversified list of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation securities.

We shall be glad to mail you a copy on request.

Write or telephone WAverley 3681.

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221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. 407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On April 29th, 1948, a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable June 5th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 7th, 1948.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
April 29th, 1948 *Secretary*

A Business Opportunity

Well established over a period of twenty years, a wholesale food manufacturing business with own retail outlets, a world wide distribution of products and a going concern of equipment, stock etc., to be sold to a discriminating buyer, all balance sheets available.

Purchase price approximately $100,000.00

GEORGE RANDALL, Agent
1309 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

NEWS ABOUT THE MINES

Bigger Demand and High Prices Stimulate Base Metal Search

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH the world demand for lead continuing in excess of production, and the price at an all-time peak, with the possibility of a further rise in the price of copper and zinc, the latter now selling at its peacetime high, together with expectations the heavy demand for base metals will continue well on into 1949, if not beyond, a widespread and intensive search is promised this year for new sources of supply. This is particularly so in the case of lead, as no new lead mines have been discovered in many years. Likely to be prominent in the endeavor to develop new lead-zinc properties is one of the newer Quebec fields, the Bachelor Lake area, some 60 miles north of Senneterre. Already attracting considerable attention due to the encouragement encountered by Dome Exploration and O'Brien Gold Mines, staking activity has extended over a length of approximately 20 miles, and a busy season appears in sight. Canada's Northwest Territories will also figure in the intensified search for base metals, the presence of lead-zinc mineralization on the south shore of Great Slave Lake having been known for many years.

•

The Bachelor Lake area came into the limelight in the latter part of 1946 through a gold strike made by O'Brien Gold Mines, and subsequently adding to the excitement were the discoveries of silver-lead-zinc ore on ground to the west by Dome Exploration, and on the Mistassini Lead Corporation property, jointly controlled by Dome Mines and St. Joseph Lead Company, the largest American lead producer. The O'Brien showing has since its discovery been tested by trenching and diamond drilling, and at last report showed a length of 400 feet, with an average width of over seven feet and an average assay of around $11.85. The diamond drilling carried out on the Dome Exploration ground indicates highly interesting possibilities, with silver-lead-zinc values, some of them quite high, having been obtained over a zone length of at least 500 feet. Further, there are indications of two and possibly three parallel ore occurences in a zone width of 200 to 250 feet. So far little more than a start has been made in outlining the ore.

•

Two more heavy drills have been added by Dome to those already in

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

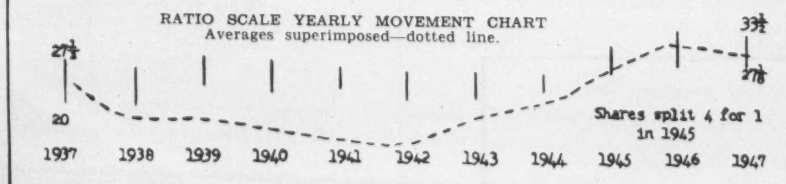
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

PAGE HERSEY TUBES LIMITED

				Averages		Page	Hersey
PRICE 30 April 48	-	$35.50					
YIELD	-	4.5%	Last 1 month	Up	8.4%	Up	2.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	122	Last 12 months	Up	5.8%	Up	20.6%
GROUP	-	"A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	76.4%
RATING	-	Average	1946-48 range	Down	28.2%	Down	21.4%



SUMMARY:—Page Hersey can be recommended for those who require a sound common stock that will provide a reasonable income, together with only moderate price movements.

It is no part of this service to write about the demand for any particular product, nor do we often comment on earnings and financial statements, confining ourselves to a study of the movements of each stock in relation to the averages, and thus attempting to form some idea of the habits of individual securities. But with the tremendous oil development now taking place in Alberta it would seem that Page Hersey will have plenty of work in hand for a long time to come.

There have been two dividend increases in recent years and as the Investment Index is still advancing, it can be assumed that well informed buyers are confident that the future returns to shareholders will be quite satisfactory.

We would draw attention to the movement of the shares during the past twelve month period, when they advanced 20.6% against an average advance of only 5.8% for all stocks. This is a very favorable performance for a stock of this type.

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Mortgage Corporation
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Assets Exceed $80,000,000

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Toronto 1, Ontario

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian currency has been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1948, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 69 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto 1, Canada.

(For convenience coupons are also negotiable without charge at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.)

The payment to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of May, 1948, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1948.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of May 1948, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be converted into other denominations of share warrants during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deduction, and bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

The Secretary will on request and when available forward to the holder of any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company a copy of the Company's annual report for the fiscal year.

BEARER WARRANT HOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT YET OBTAINED COUPONS NUMBERS 61-80 WHICH WERE AVAILABLE IN 1943 ARE URGED TO DO SO IMMEDIATELY BY SENDING TO THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 56 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO THE TALON ATTACHED TO THEIR SHARE WARRANTS.

By order of the Board,
COLIN D. CRICHTON
General Secretary.

56 Church Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario,
May 6, 1948.

action in the Bachelor area of Quebec. One is on the Hewfran ground, controlled by Dome Exploration, and located directly east of and adjoining the Dome Exploration claims, while the other is on the property held by Mistassini Lead Corp. and adjoining to the west. Many of the large mining companies now hold ground in the area following the results on the Dome and O'Brien holdings, and surface prospecting, geophysical and diamond drill exploration carried out this year is likely to be on a large scale. The promising structure on the Dome controlled ground alone will be under exploration by drilling for over three miles. The Quebec Department of Mines, recognizing the possibilities of the district, has completed a survey of the road which will ultimately connect Senneterre, on the Canadian National Transcontinental Railway, with Chibougamau, via the Bachelor Lake area.

•

Excellent progress is reported by Negus Mines, in the Yellowknife area, since the long crosscut intersected the Campbell Zone (Giant Shear) on the 1,775-foot level. An ore length of 550 feet has been developed since the ore was intersected early in February, Charles McCrea, K.C., president, advises. The ore has an average width of 6.4 feet and grades $23.10 uncut and $17.15 cut, value per ton. It is expected that millheads when stope preparation is completed will approximate $21 per ton. Continuing south from this development on the southerly extension, an ore body 100 feet long, 4.6 feet wide, averaging over an ounce with free gold showing in the face is indicated. The new shear should be intersected early in June on the 11th level at a depth of 1,425 feet. So far the Campbell Zone, north of the Negus fault, has been intersected in four places—three by diamond drill and one by the long crosscut on the 1,775-foot horizon—showing an extent in depth along the zone of over 2,000 feet. All intersections showed commercial ore and the management believes the work done so far indicates a long-life mine.

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An extensive diamond drilling program is now underway at Matachewan Consolidated Mines, to determine conditions down to the 2,500-foot horizon, which it is hoped will warrant sinking the shaft to that level. Furthermore, a number of additional structures will be explored on the 1,800-foot level. Meanwhile, the probable ore reserve of 960,600 tons is equivalent at the current rate of production to an ore supply for 3.7 years, T. Lindsley, president, points out in the annual report. Net profit of $191,125, equal to 5.5 cents per share in 1947 compares with $169,951 or 4.9 cents per share in 1946.

•

As a result of the price lift for lead arrangements for an intensive search for further base metals in an area 500 square miles in extent on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest Territories, on which the Dominion government has granted a three year concession, have been completed by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Ventures Limited and Frobisher, Ltd. The section to be prospected surrounds the Northern Lead-Zinc property at Pine Point. It was originally drilled by the late J. Macintosh Bell, and later explored by Ventures, and now controlled by Consolidated Smelters and Ventures, with Atlas Exploration and the Paine-Webber interests of Boston having large shareholdings. A total of

(*Continued on Page 47*)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Bull Market Doubted

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Since July 1946 the industrial average has been in an irregular intermediate downward trend, with rail average following a contrary course.

In the 13 trading days between March 17 and April 1 the Dow Jones Industrial Average advanced 13 points, a net gain of 1 point a day. In the succeeding 19 trading days to April 23 a 6 point gain was registered, or a net gain of 3/10 of a point per day. Since its April 23 peak, the market has been in an irregular formation. This is not surprising, considering the proximity of said peak to the July 1947 critical resistant point. Should the Dow Jones Industrial Average penetrate the July 1947 peak by 1.01 points, accompanied by firmness in the Rail Average at the time, technical indications would indicate the major uptrend as underway in the market. Closes in both averages at or above 187.86 and 59.09 would signal such major uptrend.

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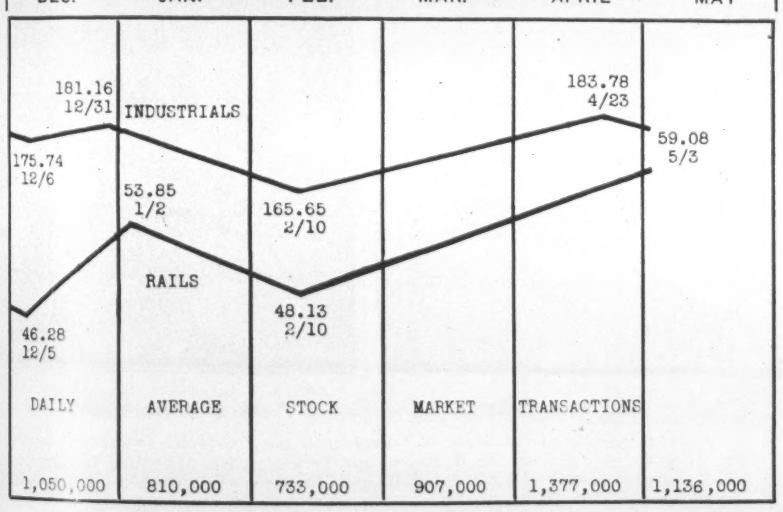
There is room for, though no assurance, that some further rally in the market may be witnessed after the existing pause. If the market on such rallies signals a major uptrend, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, we believe its verdict should be accepted. We question, however, as we similarly questioned market strength in July and October 1947, that such signal will be seen at this particular time. Our reason for doubting a bull market here and thus for assuming, instead, that we are now at or near the peak of a technical rally is the continuing presence of business and political uncertainty and the absence, since 1946, of certain technical developments usually designating a market bottom.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



UNIVERSAL COOLER EXECUTIVE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

DAN ROBERTSON

HOWARD GRAY

Announcement has just been made from the executive offices of International Detrola Corporation, Detroit, Mich., that Dan Robertson, President and General Manager of Universal Cooler Company of Canada, Limited, Brantford, has been appointed General Manager of Universal Cooler Division of the corporation, headquarters of which are at Marion, Ohio. Retaining the presidency of the Canadian company, Mr. Robertson now assumes direction of the corporation's entire refrigeration business, the sales volume of which, from the Marion plant in 1947, exceeded $17,000,000.00. The company builds refrigeration and cooling units for a "blue-book" list of internationally known manufacturers of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, as well as units and equipment sold under the Universal Cooler name.

Associated with the Canadian company since 1928, Mr. Robertson has successfully guided Universal Cooler of Canada to a leading position in the Canadian refrigeration industry.

Howard Gray, Vice-President and Treasurer of Universal Cooler of Canada, succeeds Mr. Robertson as General Manager of the Canadian company. Mr. Gray joined Universal Cooler as Credit Manager in 1932, having previously been Assistant-Treasurer and Comptroller of Kelvinator of Canada. He rose successively to Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of the company. He has long been recognized as a prominent figure in the industry in Canada, in which he is extensively known and respected.

PRODUCING GOLD IN AUGUST

OVER $1,600,000 in RISK CAPITAL has been intelligently employed over a three-year period in the development and equipment of

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This work and expenditure have resulted in the development of four ore zones. In three of these there is proven and indicated gold ore valued in excess of

$6,000,000

with an average grade of $12 to $14 to the ton, to a depth of 500 feet.

••••••••••••

The company is erecting a 200-ton mill, fully paid for, and to be enlarged to 300 tons, with an ultimate objective of 500 tons daily.

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The Investor and Mr. Micawber . . .

"Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

Mr. Micawber in "David Copperfield".

The investor has much in common with Mr. Micawber.

Since most investors establish for themselves a style of living, they depend upon a constant flow of income from investments to maintain it. Anything which interrupts that flow—such as the withdrawal of capital from employment—jeopardizes their ability to cover living expenses. Failure to keep income and expenditures in balance, as Mr. Micawber found, results in "misery".

The importance of regular investment income has long been emphasized by investors in England where it is the custom to regard wealth in terms of annual income rather than in terms of the capital amount which produces it. Minor changes in the market price of securities cause them little concern as long as income is received when due and the underlying security of the invested principal remains intact.

As the real purpose of investing is to obtain a predetermined amount of income, best results are achieved by keeping funds continuously at work in sound securities. If you have idle funds, or if your present portfolio is not producing the desired amount of income, let us help you to employ your money more profitably.

Write for our list of current investment suggestions in this connection.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

All Branches of Insurance Need Good Public Relations Job

By GEORGE GILBERT

While it is true that insurance as a private enterprise is deeply rooted in the national economy and is receiving wider acceptance all the time, the business on account of its technical intricacies still remains somewhat of a mystery even to many of those who hold insurance policies.

Accordingly, it cannot be taken for granted that the public, unenlightened, will realize the importance in their own interest of preserving the present competitive insurance system and of taking steps to prevent it being supplanted by any government monopolistic scheme.

ONE of the facts which must be kept in mind by those engaged in a big business like insurance, which is "affected with a certain public interest," is that public opinion is not fixed or stationary but is subject to change, as people generally base their views from time to time upon what they see, what they hear, what they read and what they experience. Public opinion is influenced by economic conditions, by periods of good business and by depressions.

Accordingly, it is not enough that insurance perform its functions adequately, though that is essential; it must also take action to convince the public of the fact. Since the public is divided into a great variety of groups by age, sex, occupation, economic status, etc., these groups must be dealt with from different angles, depending upon what their existing opinions are and upon their ability to comprehend the information which it is sought to convey to them.

Different Viewpoints

Those who have made a study of the problem of bringing about a better understanding of the insurance business realize that consideration must be given to different points of view, different ideas and different objectives, and that in furnishing information to the various sections of the population it must be presented in terms which they can readily understand and which take into account their particular viewpoints.

It is also realized that a business, particularly a big business, must be constantly alert to changing public attitude, because the fact that it has friendly approval at present is no guarantee that it will continue to have it in the future. Most of those administering the affairs of insurance companies are undoubtedly well aware that they are charged with the responsibility of conducting the business in such a manner that it will win and continue to win public approval, and of seeing to it that the public is kept informed as to what the business is doing in the public interest.

Although the insurance business has improved its selling methods in recent years and has thus eliminated much of the friction arising from this source, it has not so far succeeded completely in so clarifying the soundness of its principles and the reasonableness of its charges as to convince the public that the business as now operated under the private enterprise competitive system is furnishing better protection and at a lower cost than is possible under any other system.

General Acceptance

By reason of the lack of understanding of the technical terms and the legal phraseology of policy contracts, insurance is still a good deal of a mystery to the masses of the population, and what people do not comprehend they are inclined to look upon more or less with suspicion. As insurance is a big business, there is a tendency in the public mind to associate it with monopolies, cartels, trusts and combines.

However, there is no question that a large part of the population have been convinced of the desirability of insurance and have availed themselves of its protection and service. Indeed, insurance is almost universally admitted to be a good thing, even though everyone has not yet taken out a policy. While there is this general acceptance of the value of insurance, there is sometimes a question in the public mind as to who should provide it—the government or private insurers.

In the view of those trained in the business and who are familiar with the cost of operation of undertakings under government management, there is no question that the costs would be considerably higher while the coverage and the service would be far less satisfactory if insurance were administered by the government instead of by insurance companies under the existing competitive system.

Look to Government

While those in the business and those who have made a careful study of its operations may not have the slightest doubt that the public ultimately would have a higher insurance bill to pay under government operation than under private operation, it will be necessary to bring about a great deal more enlightenment of the masses of the people in respect to insurance affairs than now exists before that view is generally accepted.

In other words, it cannot be taken for granted that the unenlightened general public will realize the importance in their own interests of preserving the private enterprise competitive system of insurance and of taking steps to prevent it being supplanted by any government monopolistic system.

Of course there are many persons who cherish the notion that the government can provide any commodity or service needed by the people at a lower cost than it can be furnished by those engaged in private industry. In fact, some of those who are advocating the adoption of a cradle-to-grave social security plan in Canada seem to go on the assumption that as the government will have to carry a large part of the cost there will be no difficulty in financing the scheme.

So long as the government is bearing most of the expense of any undertaking which encroaches on the field ordinarily reserved for private enterprise, there are those who apparently believe that a saving in costs to the public is being effected thereby. There is no saving to the public in such a case, as the costs borne by the government must come out of the general taxes they pay.

It therefore behooves those responsible for the conduct of the private enterprise competitive system of insurance in each and every branch of the business to recognize that their responsibility for good public relations calls for more active measures on their part to enlighten the people generally on the advantages of the voluntary plans of insurance, which impose no burden on the general taxpayers, over compulsory government insurance measures, which involve heavy additional tax levies at a time when the general taxpayers are staggering under the heaviest tax burden in the history of the country.

How important it is to the business to have the good will of the public is not as well recognized in some branches of insurance as it should be. Although it is true that the insurance principle is now deeply rooted in our economic system and will continue to survive in some form, whether it will survive as a private enterprise or as a government undertaking will depend upon what the public think will best serve their own interests.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

There is a company by the name of the Industrial Life Insurance Company, with head office in the City of Quebec, about which I would like to get some information. I would like to know whether this company operates under Dominion or Provincial charter, how long it has been in business, what its capitalization is, and its assets, liabilities, etc.

C.H.J., Montreal, Que.

The Industrial Life Insurance Company, with head office in Quebec, Que., was incorporated and commenced business in 1905. It operates under Quebec charter and licence. Its authorized capital is $1,000,000, of which $201,600 has been subscribed and $141,120 has been paid up. Latest published report of the Quebec Insurance Department shows that its total admitted assets at the end of 1946 were $9,464,628, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $9,173,508, so that there was a surplus as regards policyholders of $291,120. As the paid up capital was $141,120, there was a net surplus of $150,000 over capital, policy and annuity and special reserves and all liabilities. Its total income in 1946 was $3,821,946 and its total disbursements, $1,924,324. At the end of 1946 its life insurance in force totalled $113,169,048, of which $62,979,292 was ordinary life insurance, $48,927,006 was industrial life insurance and $1,262,750 was group life insurance. Policyholders are well protected and all claims are readily collectable.

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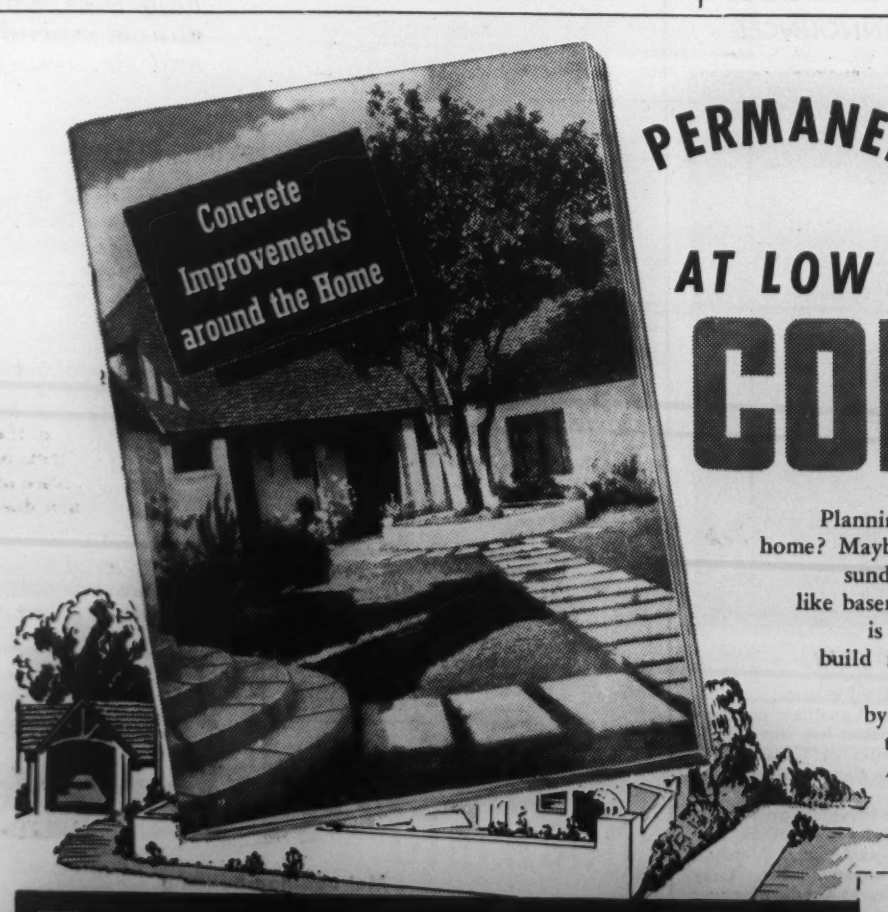
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT PROMOTIONS

MR. H. J. CURTIS

MR. E. B. HOLLOMBY

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Transport Company, Mr. H. J. Curtis, formerly Vice-President and Treasurer, was appointed Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. E. B. Hollomby, formerly Comptroller, was appointed Treasurer.



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Phillips Square, Montreal
Send me free copy of "Concrete Improvements Around The Home".
Name .....
Address .....

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 45)

250,000 tons of ore averaging 8.0% lead and 6% zinc was estimated, but was not considered sufficiently important to warrant heavy expenditures at the depressed prices for lead. Profit possibilities however, are envisioned at the present price. The terms of the concession require the expenditure of $200,000 in the three-year period and at the end of the second year half of the ground is to be released.

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It is an interesting fact that over half of the total number of Noranda Mines shareholders hold 25 shares or less. Shareholders number 20,358, of whom 82% reside in Canada and own approximately 68% of the issued capital stock.

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Ore reserves of 8,300,000 tons are calculated to a depth of 1,000 feet, in the north and central plugs, at the Lynn Lake property of Sherritt Gordon Mines, and E. L. Brown, president, states they have every reason to believe that the ore content of these plugs will continue on downwards indefinitely, with new orebodies coming in to take the place of any that may die out at shallower depths. Mr. Brown points out that this tonnage is ample to support a large scale operation, but that it will be necessary to prove continuity to greater depths before the capital expenditures necessary for the provision of railroad and hydro-electric power facilities can be justified. The 1948 program calls for an expenditure of approximately $1,300,000 at Lynn Lake, and it is anticipated that this year's earnings from the Sherritt Gordon mine will be sufficient to cover these expenditures. Net earnings for 1947 reached an all-time high of $1,249,808, but this was largely due to liquidation of the inventory of copper in process at the high prices prevailing during the latter half of the year. The company received proceeds of a full year's copper sales although the mine operated nine months due to a strike. The company had current assets at the end of 1947 of $2,461,725, plus supplies and prepaid expenses of $411,227, against current liabilities of $759,272.

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An increase in capitalization of Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation of 750,000 shares to 4,250,000 shares is proposed. The sum of $1,600,000 was provided to bring the mine into profitable production, but this amount proved inadequate, due principally to rising costs of equipment, supplies and labor. An underwriting and option agreement has been arranged, with the same interests who provided the earlier financing, on the new stock at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1 per share, and involving a total of $435,000, of which $250,000 will represent a firm commitment.

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A further program of 3,000 feet of diamond drilling, involving an expenditure of $8,000 to $10,000, as recommended by W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer, is to be carried out by Orlac Red Lake Mines. Mr. Mackle states results obtained from underground development to date have been satisfactory, having outlined an ore body of some 175,000 tons with an estimated grade of $7. However, due to present high costs and other adverse conditions the grade is not considered high enough to justify the large expenditure required to bring the property into production. Indications are that other ore bodies may be present south and west of the known ore body.

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An interesting fact that came out at the annual meeting of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company was that the average pay of the men there is $10.22 for an eight hour shift. As the men work six days a week this amounts to $61.32 a week.

•

With the flotation mill at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines ready to go into operation it is announced that financial arrangements, involving bank credits up to $1,350,000, have been concluded. These will take care of remaining capital expenditures, cost of supplies and anticipated deficits during the early period of production, leaving the capital set-up of the company unchanged. Until the completion of the Snare River plant, the available power will be limited and production for 1948 will be small. Delivery of power from Snare River is expected next fall, and it is planned to have the mill reach its rated capacity as early as possible in 1949. Results of underground work are fully up to expectations. Five stopes are in preparation and one has exposed some remarkable ore, one face 20 feet in width giving an average of eight ounces of gold to the ton, while the indicated overall grade is 1.5 ounces.

•

An agreement has been approved by directors of Sladen-Malartic Mines under which a new company would be incorporated to which would be transferred the mining claims of National Malartic Gold Mines, and those of Sladen-Malartic, excluding those upon which its mining plant and other structures are erected. When all details have been agreed upon special meetings of the respective company shareholders will be called to secure their approval.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
R. H. CAMPION 68 Yonge St., Toronto 1 MANAGER FOR CANADA
On the Subject of Common Sense
It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.
Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland

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"Flavoured with Pulp Mill Waste"

VANILLA from waste pulp mill liquor . . . rock wool insulation from blast furnace slag . . . Yesterday waste . . . today, useful products contributing to Canada's industrial advance which has made us one of the world's great manufacturing nations — *with greater, more interesting, more varied opportunities than ever before for the talents and enterprise of young Canadians.*

Today our vast natural resources are being developed not only *more extensively* than ever before. Canadian science and initiative are developing them *more intensively* too.

FROM THE waste liquor of our pulp and paper mills now come ethyl alcohol, vanilla flavour, yeast, some forms of plastics. New developments convert our saw mill waste into kraft pulp; slash from sawing into insulating board.

OUR NATURAL gas is now the source of a great new fertilizer production . . . Sulphur fumes are processed into sulphuric acid . . . From formerly waste hydrogen comes a Canadian nitric acid . . .

NEW METHODS developed by Canadian scientists extract additional metals from Canadian ores . . . a whole range of minor metals are now the valuable by-products of our lead-zinc ores . . .

"OPPORTUNITIES HERE. . ."

LAIRD MILLER of Jarvis, Ontario, "started at the bottom" in a local industry 20 years ago, has advanced to a position of responsibility today. 13 years ago he took over the failing local newspaper, has built it up until it has gained recognition as one of Canada's outstanding weeklies. He has served eight years as Councillor, four as Reeve, on his municipal council; last year was elected to the Board of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

LAIRD MILLER *says: "I'm glad I stayed in Canada when others were seeking success elsewhere. There have always been opportunities here for those ready to take advantage of them — but never have there been so many, or such a variety, of them as there are today."*

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SUN INSURANCE OFFICE Ltd. · FOUNDED 1710 · FIRE AND CASUALTY
Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Company Reports

Western Grocers

The annual report of Western Grocers Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows sales at a new high record and a material improvement in net earnings.

The report points out that much of the increase in sales arose from higher prices and that while volume of business was greater, percentage of gross profit realized was less than that of the previous period.

Gross profits for 1947, including $207,881 of dividends received from subsidiaries and other investments, amounted to $1,258,180 against $1,283,961 in 1946. Deductions included $39,677 for depreciation against $27,676 in 1946; and $443,000 for income and excess profits taxes, against $545,000.

The directors, viewing the price situation realistically, decided that it was prudent to set up a substantial reserve for possible future deflation in merchandise inventory values. Such appropriation is shown at $509,539.

Before provision for this reserve for inventory deflation, net profit for 1947 is shown at $710,225 against $610,490 in 1946, equal to $5.66 a share on "A" stock as compared with $4.52 a share. After provision of the reserve, a balance of $200,685 was transferred to profit and loss account. Dividend payments totalled $210,673, and earned surplus, after adjustments, was reduced from $2,252,322 to $2,246,010.

The balance sheet as at the close of the year shows current assets of $4,545,416 in 1947 against $5,224,351 in 1946, with current liabilities of $1,393,630 against $2,263,502, indicating net working capital of $3,151,786, against $2,960,849. Inventories amounted to $3,332,289 against $3,907,473. Receivables were $1,042,437 against $1,147,135.

Great Lakes Paper

THE annual report of the Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1947, shows net earnings, after all charges including inventory reserve of $200,000, amounting to $1,805,159, equal after providing for class "A" and "B" dividends, to $3.59 a share on the outstanding common stock of the company. On a comparative basis, net income of $1,063,147 for 1946 was equivalent to $1.73 a share.

Operating profit for 1947 was $5,335,435, compared with $3,837,445, while $1,003,620 was provided for depreciation and depletion and $2,030,000 for income and excess profits taxes. Earned surplus, after payment of $528,650 in dividends ($2.50 on Class "A", $1.20 on Class "B" and 40c on common) was increased by $1,181,695 to $2,835,516.

In presenting report to shareholders, Hon. W. Earl Rowe, president and managing director, states that a strong demand continues for the company's newsprint and pulp production. Increases in sale prices became effective January 1, 1948, but on the other hand, production and transportation costs continue to increase substantially. Nevertheless, the outlook for the year 1948 would appear to indicate continuance of satisfactory net earnings.

Mill properties were operated at capacity throughout 1947. Standard newsprint production of 123,690 tons and strong unbleached sulphite pulp of 49,533 AD tons, compare with 119,450 tons and 45,814 AD tons, respectively, for 1946. Net sales were increased to $15,233,068 from $11,497,212. Sufficient man-power in season 1947-48 enabled pulpwood stocks to be retained to an adequate level.

Balance sheet at December 31, 1947, reflects the sale of $1,750,000 3½% first mortgage bonds and shows the company to be in a strong financial position, with working capital of $4,335,916, comparing with $4,587,164 at the end of 1946. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds are not included in current assets, but are on deposit with the trustee to finance in part the current program of capital expenditures for mill expansion, designed to substantially increase production.

Toronto Iron Works

The annual report of Toronto Iron Works Ltd. for year 1947 shows with sales at a record peak, healthy gains in gross and net earnings as compared with the previous year with net at equivalent of $1.37 a share on Class "A" stock as against $1.01 a share in 1946.

Gross profit for last year amounted to $299,515, up from the preceding year's figure of $231,314. Depreciation absorbed $15,000 more at $47,345 and income taxes $38,000 more at $113,000, but net earnings after all charges were up at $169,626 from $125,179 in 1946.

The balance sheet shows net working capital slightly higher than at end of 1946 at $1,185,981 as compared with $1,152,348, with current assets of $1,396,525 and current liabilities of $210,544.

A Good Income

Stock prices may seem high or low depending on the viewpoint of the individual, however, the average investor normally assesses prices on the rate of returns from good securities.

One of the stocks currently being offered which provides a good income and which we offer as principals, is:

Eddy Paper Company Limited

Cumulative Convertible Class "A" Shares

Par Value $20 per Share

Price: at the market, about $19 per Share to yield 5.26%.

This Company owns all the outstanding Common Shares of The E. B. Eddy Company which has a background of over 50 years of experience in the manufacture and distribution of a wide range of paper products.

Earnings available for dividends last year amounted to 2.8 dividend requirements and at the year end these shares had an equity value of $53 or over 2½ times their par value.

Mail or telephone enquiries receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto, New York, Vancouver, Montreal, Winnipeg, London, Eng.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable June 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 21st, 1948.

By order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 113

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of May, 1948.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED, Secretary

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

May 3rd, 1948.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1947

Report of the President and Directors

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1947

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1947:

Revenue:			
Operating Revenue—Tramways		$18,835,917.22	
" " Autobus		5,627,991.28	
			$24,463,908.50
Expenses:			
Tramways			
Operating Expenses	$11,633,234.58		
Maintenance and Renewals	3,444,509.91		
		$15,077,744.49	
Autobus			
tenance	$ 4,942,354.10		
Depreciation	919,719.36		
Operating Expenses and Main-		5,862,073.46	
Taxes (other than Income Taxes)		878,812.23	
City of Montreal Rental		125,000.00	
			21,943,630.18
Net Operating Revenue			$ 2,520,278.32
Other Income:			
Interest on Securities, Call Loans, etc.		$ 135,175.75	
Dividends		107,795.00	
			242,970.75
			$ 2,763,249.07
Deductions:			
Interest on Bonds		$ 1,848,792.67	
Exchange		13,268.95	
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses		10,942.00	
			1,873,003.62
			$ 890,245.45
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes			48,787.89
Net Revenue transferred to Surplus			$ 841,457.56

Surplus as at 31st December, 1947

Balance at beginning of period		$ 2,346,562.29
Net Revenue as per above statement		841,457.56
Transferred from Contingent Reserve		309,000.00
		$ 3,497,019.85
Deduct		
Expenses of Redemption First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds	219,703.27	
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	1,000,000.00	
	1,219,703.27	
Balance at end of period		$ 2,277,316.58

Financial:

Under the Operating Contract with the City of Montreal the Company is entitled to receive out of annual gross revenues, after provision for operating expenses and taxes and for maintenance and renewals allowances, a return of 6% on the Capital value of its system, plus a financing allowance of $181,431.47.

For the year 1947 gross revenues fell short by the sum of $456,812.74, in providing the return on Capital Value to which the Company was entitled, and were insufficient to make any provision for the financing allowance. The resulting situation is reflected in the "Note" which appears at the foot of the General Balance Sheet.

During the year the Company redeemed its 5% First Mortgage Bonds outstanding to the principal amount of $15,500,000 and issued $14,800,000 of new First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds consisting of $3,500,000 2¼% Serial Bonds maturing $700,000 annually July 1, 1948 to 1952 inclusive, and $11,300,000 3% Bonds maturing January 1st, 1953.

The Bonds thus redeemed were payable, as to both the principal and interest, in United States funds, English sterling or Canadian funds at the holder's option.

The new Bonds are payable, as to principal and interest, in Canadian funds only.

In the year 1947 as in previous years since January 15th, 1941, no dividend was paid on the shares of the Company.

Fare Tariffs and Special Legislation:

On January 30th, 1948, the Montreal Tramways Commission established new tariffs of fares for passengers carried by the Company, the coming into force of which has been suspended by an Act of the Quebec Legislature, sanctioned February 6th, 1948. This Act amends the contract between the City of Montreal and the Company and provides for the appointment of three arbitrators to hear and finally decide on any appeal from a decision of the Montreal Tramways Commission increasing the tariffs. Appeals have been taken by the City of Montreal and other municipalities from the Commission's decision and the Company has entered a cross appeal. The arbitrators have been appointed and the hearing of the appeals is expected to commence shortly. The Act also directs the arbitrators as follows: "To make a careful study of the Montreal Tramways Company since 1911 with a view to an appropriate, fair and final settlement of this question and shall furnish the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with a report of their findings and suggestions on the subject."

Income Taxes:

The matter of the Company's Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax liability to which reference was made in the annual reports for 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946, is still as stated in the 1946 annual report. The Company is presently awaiting the issue of assessments for the year 1942 and subsequent years.

The contract between the City of Montreal and the Company provides that the Company's annual operating allowance shall include "all taxes levied against the Company or its property". The amendments to the contract made by the Act of the Quebec Legislature sanctioned February 6th, 1948, above referred to, include a provision worded as follows: "The word 'taxes' shall not be interpreted as including or having already included income tax or taxes payable by the Company on its revenue, profits or surplus profits." The Act states that it shall be in effect as from November 15th, 1947.

Taking this provision as its reason for doing so, the Montral Tramways Commission has disallowed as operating expenses of the Company for 1947, an amount of $48,787.89, as provision for 1947 income tax, which disallowance the Company has disputed.

Operating:

The number of revenue passengers carried during the year was 398,349,773, an increase of 1,869,284 over the previous year, and the largest number carried by the Company in any one year.

The number of miles operated by the various vehicles is as follows:

Tramways	35,617,890	
Buses	15,299,537	
Trolley Buses	329,977	
Total	51,247,404	Miles

Taxes, Snow Removal and City Rental

Included in Operating Costs for the year are the following:

City of Montreal:		
Snow Removal, Taxes and Annual Rental		$ 1,642,102.92
Other Municipalities:		
Snow Removal and Taxes		65,990.73
Federal Government:		
Income Tax, Gasoline Tax, etc.		77,153.88
Provincial Government:		
Taxes, Gasoline, etc.		758,834.08
		$ 2,544,081.61

From January 28th, 1918 (the date of the present contract between the Company and the City of Montreal) to December 31st, 1947, the Company has paid the following amounts to the City of Montreal:

On account of Snow Removal	$ 6,859,886.70	
On account of Annual Rental	11,986,711.60	
On account of Taxes	13,460,790.20	
		$32,307,388.50
The Company has also expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement, in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned contract, a further sum of		4,733,976.04
		$37,041,364.54

Capital Account:

The total amount expended on Capital Account during the year was $3,624,864.02.

The principal items were:

Track and Electric Construction	$ 173,045.85
Buildings: Villeray Garage, Cremazie Shop	831,223.88
90 Gas Buses	1,539,479.77
40 Trolley Buses	856,484.47

Labour Relations:

A Labour Agreement was entered into with The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers which remains in effect until July 1st, 1948. As a result of this agreement wages were increased approximately 9%.

Rolling Stock:

90 new Gas Buses and 40 new Trolley Coaches were received during this year.

Two new wing plows were built to replace two of an obsolete type.

All equipment has been maintained in good condition.

Track:

Tangent Track: Extension of Delorimier, from Belanger to Bon-Air and Loop at City limits, Back River Line ..... 0.99 miles

Renewals at various points throughout the City ..... 4.92 miles

Renewals of intersection track work throughout the City ..... 0.74 miles

Switches: 2 Electric Track Switches were added during the year. Total is now 78

Buildings:

The new Villeray Garage, for the housing and operation of 120 buses, was completed and put into service in September 1947.

The construction of the new Cremazie Bus Repair Shop was substantially advanced during the year, but will not be ready for occupation before June 1948. The completion of this shop is badly needed to relieve the overcrowded conditions in the old repair shop at St. Henry.

A new heating plant has been built at St. Denis Car Barn to replace two wornout plants installed in 1897 and 1905.

Extension of Routes:

Car Routes: The Delorimier car line was extended northward from Belanger Street to a loop at Bon-Air, to serve a rapidly growing population in that district and to eliminate the wyeing of cars at Belanger.

Shuttle service between Cote des Neiges and Hillsdale Loop on Van Horne Avenue has been extended east to the Mile End Loop. This has resulted in greatly improved regularity of the Van Horne line west of Park Avenue.

Bus Routes: A new bus service was established on Papineau Avenue to connect Belanger Street with Perras Boulevard, during the morning and afternoon rush hours. Round trip mileage—6.40 miles.

New bus route established in Val Royal—1.64 miles for round trip.

St. Michel Bus Route extended to 36th Avenue—.70 miles for round trip.

Pie IX Route extended from Beaubien to Belanger—.78 miles for round trip.

In addition, the hours of service have been extended on: St. Hubert, Rosemount, Broadway, Terrebonne.

The Beaubien Street Bus Route is now being operated with 22 trolley coaches, with extra gas-bus operation, morning and evening, from Beaubien to Angus Shops.

Traffic Congestion:

Conditions on our main lines, and especially in the central area, are worse than ever and have resulted in the further slowing down of all movement, thereby increasing the cost of our operations.

Your Directors wish to record their deep regret on the death of Mr. Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., a Director of this Company for twenty-three years. Mr. MacDougall has served on the Executive Committee since 1939, and his wide experience, his deep knowledge of law was of great assistance to your Company.

On September 25th, 1947, Mr. Wm. F. Macklaier, K.C., was elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. MacDougall's death.

On February 16th, 1948, your Directors received and at their meeting on February 20th accepted, the resignation of Mr. George H. Montgomery, K.C., as Vice-President and a Director of the Company, and that of Mr. Severe Godin as a Director. Both Messrs. Montgomery and Godin were members of the Executive Committee and each of them gave long and valued service to your Company, the former having been a member of its Board for 24 years and the latter for 18 years.

Messrs. George C. McDonald, C.A., and J. Arthur Savoie, N.P., were elected members of the Board of Directors to succeed Messrs. Montgomery and Godin.

The Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the faithful and efficient service of the Officers and Employees of the Company.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. N. Watt, President.

General Balance Sheet

as at December 31st, 1947

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash and Demand Deposits	$ 531,203.89		
Call Loans	4,325,000.00		
		$ 4,856,203.89	
Marketable Securities, at cost (Market Value December 31, 1947, $2,239,118.00)		2,179,137.50	
Accounts Receivable		69,835.16	
Inventories of track and overhead materials, Street Car and Autobus repair parts and supplies, etc., at cost (as determined and certified to by Officials of the Company)		1,405,041.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable		40,741.12	
			$ 8,550,958.67
Investments:			
Company's own Bonds (Par Value $73,300.00)		$ 46,673.51	
Securities of Affiliates		1,325,248.33	
Securities held for account of Guarantee Fund (Market Value December 31, 1947 $516,562.00)		500,000.00	
Securities held for account of Autobus Depreciation, Financing and Other Reserves (Market Value December 31, 1947 $3,822,313.00)		3,650,000.00	
			5,521,921.84
Fixed Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment		$57,591,028.16	
Less Reserves:			
Maintenance and Renewals	$ 317,855.36		
Depreciation, General	11,000,000.00		
Depreciation, Autobus	1,718,015.25	13,035,870.61	
			44,555,157.55
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Taxes		$ 4,380.55	
Uniforms—amount applicable 1948 operations		32,157.93	
Prepaid Insurance, Rents, etc.		28,978.54	
Unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses		79,324.00	
			144,841.02
Other Assets:			
Operators' Ticket Advance Account		$ 65,000.00	
Refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		291,884.49	
			356,884.49

NOTE:

Balances payable, when earned, under the Operating Contract with the City of Montreal:

(a) To The Company:		
*For Return on Capital Value	$ 456,812.74	
For Financing Allowance	844,382.05	
For Amounts paid in the years 1937 and 1938 to the City of Montreal in virtue of Provincial Government Acts sanctioned May 20, 1937 and April 12, 1938	1,250,000.00	
	$2,551,194.79	

*Subject to a disputed disallowance by Montreal Tramways Commission of $48,787.89 as 1947 Income Tax.

(b) To The City of Montreal:		
For Rentals to December 31st, 1947	$4,205,982.45	
Less Amounts paid as referred to above	1,250,000.00	
	$2,955,982.45	

The City of Montreal, in appeals pending before the Provincial Transportation and Communications Board, has protested the allocation of earnings under the Operating Contract by the Montreal Tramways Commission. On March 15th, 1948, the City of Montreal took action against the Company in the Superior Court for $4,665,613.90 claiming that such amount is due it as arrears of rental and accrued interest, which action the Company is contesting.

$59,129,763.57

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		$ 845,767.46	
Wages		456,260.58	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes less amounts paid on account		2,274,820.35	
Other Taxes		125,287.98	
Bond Interest		322,962.88	
Provision for Claims for Injuries and Damages		775,000.00	
Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association		680,512.86	
Employees' Security Deposits		38,933.98	
			$ 5,519,546.09
Funded Debt:			
First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds (Payable in Canadian currency)			
2¼% Serial Bonds due July 1, 1948 to 1952 incl.		$ 3,500,000.00	
3% Bonds due January 1, 1953		11,300,000.00	
		$14,800,000.00	
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1955			
Series "A" (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U.S. currency or in sterling)			
5%		$ 2,654,500.00	
4½%		266,400.00	
		$ 2,920,900.00	
Series "B" (Payable in Canadian currency)			
5%		$21,082,900.00	
4½%		1,834,100.00	
		$22,917,000.00	
Bonds not yet presented for exchange			
5%	$ 206,300.00		
4½%	3,200.00		
	$ 209,500.00		
		26,047,400.00	
			40,847,400.00
Reserves (In accordance with provisions of Contract):			
Reserves, including refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax			402,842.88
Reserves (For Company's Account):			
Reserve for Financing		$ 2,288,641.62	
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets		500,000.00	
Reserve for Exchange on U.S. Dollars		209,000.00	
Other Reserves		85,016.40	
			3,082,658.02
Capital Stock:			
70,000 shares of $100.00 par value			7,000,000.00
Surplus			2,277,316.58
			$59,129,763.57

Signed on behalf of the Directors: C. E. GRAVEL, R. N. WATT, Directors.

Certified Correct: A. A. BOIRE, Chief Accountant.

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date. Sharp, Milne & Co., C.A., AUDITORS.

Montreal, March 23rd, 1948.